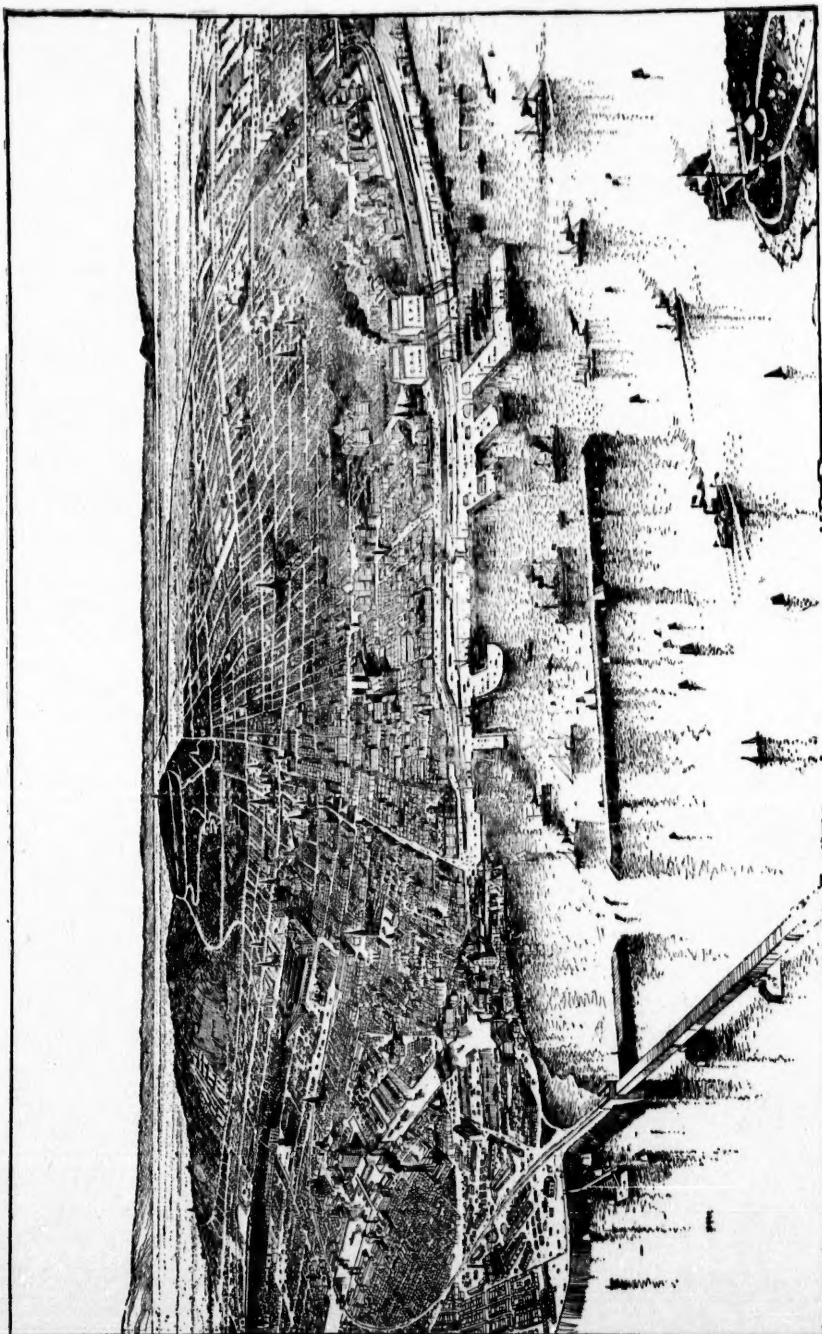




PLAN OF MONTREAL

HISTORY OF MONTREAL

INCLUDING

The Streets of Montreal.

Their Origin and History.

ILLUSTRATED

BY

REV. J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK, LL.D.,—F.C.C.S.

AUTHOR OF

"Antonomasias of History and Geography,"—"Cyclopedia of History and Geography,"—"The British American Reader,"—"The Harp of Canaan,"—"Battles of the World,"—"Every Man's Mine of Useful Knowledge,"—"Elementary Geography of Canada,"—"History of Scottish Song,"—"Montreal, Its History and Biographical Album,"—"The Tourist's Guide to the Waterfalls of Canada,"—"Borthwick Castle,"—"History of the Montreal Prison,"—"History of Cyprus,"—"History of India,"—"Summer Rambles in Scotland and England in 1888,"—"The Commercial Register,"—"Biographical Gazetteer of Montreal,"—"History of Old Nova-Scotia &c."

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MONTREAL 1897.

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HIS HONOR R. WILSON-SMITH, Esq.
MAYOR OF MONTREAL.

DEDICATION.

To His Honor R. WILSON-SMITH, ESQ.,
Mayor of Montreal.

I am very much pleased to be able to dedicate this important work, on the "History of Montreal and The Origin and History of Its Streets with the Old Signs and Signboards," to you as the *First Citizen* of our Metropolitan City.

Your position fully demonstrates that the Citizens of Montreal had such confidence in your abilities that they intrusted to your keeping, the highest gift in their power to bestow, and your many acts of a public nature and felicitous replies therein, fully bear out, that it was not misplaced—whilst your numerous deeds of charity to "all sorts and conditions of men"—as clearly show, that a generous and sympathetic heart beats under a true and loyal Irish breast.

May Providence spare you for years to come, so that higher offices, social and political, may yet be yours, still you will always have the satisfaction, that whilst you were Mayor of Montreal, thousands of your fellow Citizens appreciated the good you have done to the community at large, in the advance of our grand Metropolis and the proud recollection that you were one of the most successful of her many Mayors who have worn the "Mayor's Chain."

J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK.

LL. D. and F. C. C. S.

MONTREAL, December, 1897.



PREFACE.

Many histories and pamphlets have in the past, been published on Montreal.

This one is different from them all in the arrangement and immense amount of new historical matter which is placed, not in a continuous history, but in that of the different streets, where the events occurred; and it is illustrated by a larger number of governmental, civic and other buildings as found therein than in any other work ever published.

Another feature is that part of it is printed in the French language—especially the Notes on Montreal—written for an earlier work of the Author's by a very distinguished member of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. He is now dead, but none who knew him, his kind character and heart, his simple, winning ways and depth of learning—but loved him.

There are found, too, in this volume many items of useful information and curious things, which I have *alone* the honor of having made public—and that by many weary months of research in the records and documents of the Court House and Jail of Montreal.

Added to all this—an interesting article will be found on the "Old Signs and Signboards of Montreal"—up to the date when the Civic Order went into force—that none should henceforth portrade into the streets.

Rare and interesting material has also been added in the history of certain streets. Our well-known citizen, P. S. Murphy, Esq., has been most energetic in procuring some of these scenes and historical dates. Two from his own pen are peculiarly acceptable viz:—"The Red Cross" and "The McTavish House." To him I am under deep obligation for his kindness and help in the work, procuring for me *such papers and plans* that no one else could get—thus rendering this volume the best of Old and Modern Montreal, which has ever issued from the Press of this City.

The Diamond Jubilee History of the Queen's Reign has been written by many writers, both here and in Great Britain. This volume will add to the number and will show the wonderful strides which our City has made since the Queen ascended the Throne in 1837. It will also tell

of events now almost unknown or forgotten, and of the years which preceded her Ascension even to the foundation of Montreal.

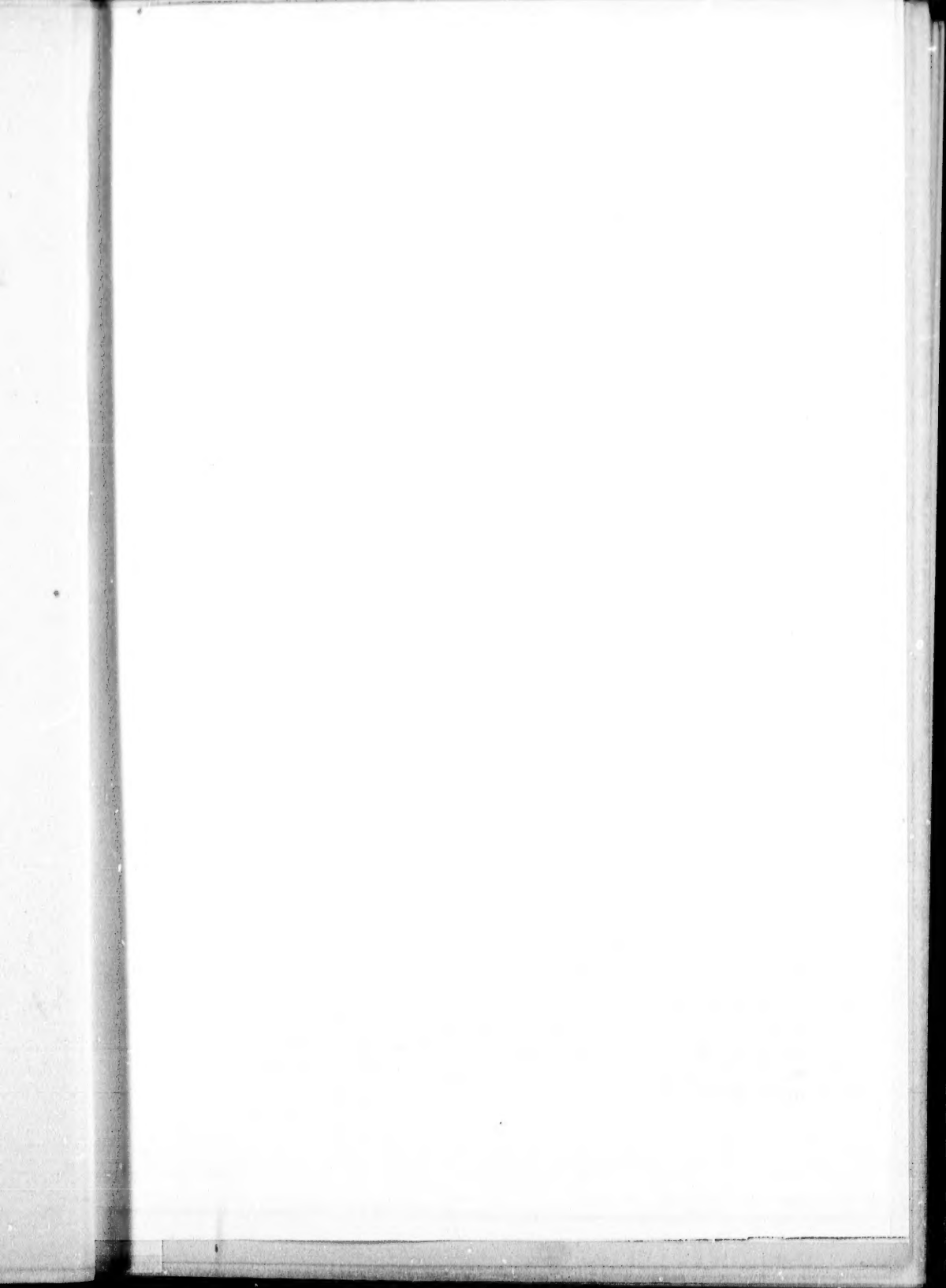
To the Honorable Judge Pagneulo, I tender my hearty thanks, who has placed all the cuts of the Maisonneuve Monument Memorial at my disposal, by which the work is so well illustrated at that particular occasion.

To the officials of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways I am under deep obligations, for their fine supplies of cuts, enabling me to give to the public, beautiful views of some of Montreal's most interesting scenery. Last, but by no means the least, many thanks are due to our Worthy Mayor, R. Wilson-Smith, Esq., for his kindness at the commencement of getting up the work.

I sincerely hope that the reading of the book will afford as much real pleasure to the general public as it has given me, in the preparation of its pages and that its records will, in the future, be the means of making clear, many disputed points, respecting the location, history and origin of many of the old habitations and public buildings of Old Montreal.

J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK, LL.D.

MONTREAL, December 1897.



History of Montreal.

By the first missionaries sent out to Canada from France, it was soon perceived, that the occupation of the Island of Montreal was an object of the greatest importance, if the French wished to retain authority in the Island; but "The Company" in France were unwilling to second their views in this respect. It fell, therefore, to the lot of some private individuals to accomplish this design. Several persons formed themselves into a Society, for the purpose of colonizing the Island. The greater part of the Island had been granted to Messrs. Charrier and Le Royer, whether disposed of by them or forfeited to the Crown does not appear from any official record that has been preserved. The king, however, ceded the whole of it, in 1611, to this Society, who took formal possession of it. The following year M. de Maisonneuve, one of the Associates, brought out several families from France, and was appointed Governor of the Island. The ceremony of the founding of Montreal was celebrated on the 18th of August 1612, a number of French and Indians were present, and nothing was omitted which could give to the natives a lofty idea of the Christian Religion. Thus a "few houses," as Bouchette observes, "built close together in the year 1612 on the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga, was the commencement of the City of Montreal, or, as it was first named, "Ville Marie." Parkman, the Historian, thus speaks of this interesting event:—

"Maisonneuve sprang ashore and fell on his knees. His followers imitated his example; and all joined their voices in enthusiastic songs of thanksgiving. Tents, baggage, arms and stores, were landed. An altar was raised on a pleasant spot near the landing and Mademoiselle Mance, with Madame de la Peltrie, aided by her servant, Charlotte Barré, decorated it with a taste which was the admiration of the beholders. Now all the company gathered before the Shrine. Here stood Vimont in the rich vestments of his office. Here were the two ladies with their servant; Montmagny and Maisonneuve, a warlike figure, erect and tall—his men clustering around him. They kneeled in reverent silence as The Host was raised aloft; and when the rite was over, the priest turned and addressed them: "You are a grain of mustard seed that shall rise and grow till its branches overshadow the earth. You are few, but this work is the work of God. His smile is on you, and your children shall fill the land."

Of the truth of this good man's prophecy, we, living 260 years afterwards, have an abundant proof. The small mustard seed, has indeed become a great tree, and the various nations of the Old World have lodged and are lodging in the branches thereof.

"The afternoon waned; the sun sank behind the western forest and twilight came on. Fireflies were twinkling over the darkened meadow. They caught them, tied them with threads into shining festoons and hung them before the altar. Then they pitched their tents, lighted their fires, stationed their guards, and lay down to rest. Such was the birthnight of Montreal."

Another writer, Sandham says thus:—"The following morning they proceeded to form their encampment—the first tree being felled by Maisonneuve. They worked with such energy that, by the evening, they had erected a strong palisade, and had covered their altar with a roof made of bark. On the evening of this memorable day, Maisonneuve visited the Mountain. The unbounded tract that opened itself to his view discovered to him dark, thick, and deep forests, whose height alone was a proof of their antiquity. Large rivers came down from a considerable distance to water these immense regions. Everything appeared grand. Nature here displayed great luxuriance."

"It was some considerable time after their arrival before their enemies, the Indians, were made aware of it, and they improved the time by building substantial houses and in strengthening their fortifications. In this way they passed the summer, all seemed bright, when in the month of September the River St. Lawrence rose rapidly and threatened to destroy the result of their toil. The flood rose until it filled the fort and ditch and reached the foot of their fortifications; but it then receded slowly and they were safe."

"While the water was rising, Maisonneuve made a vow that, should the danger be averted, he would cause a cross to be made, and would bear the same upon his shoulders and fix it on the top of the mountain. He now proceeded to fulfil his vow, and in January, 1613, he set his men to work to clear a road up to the mountain. When this was completed, they formed a procession, headed by one of the Jesuits, and followed by Maisonneuve "bearing a cross so heavy that he could scarcely ascend the mountain." When they arrived at the highest crest of the mountain, the cross was erected, and all knelt to worship before it."

The Indians were continually a source of great trouble, anxiety and danger to these early settlers.

In the year 1644, the whole Island became the property of the St. Sulpicians at Paris, and was by them afterwards conveyed to the Seminary at Montreal, in whose possession much of it still remains.

The Lachine massacre took place in the year 1660. The Indians burned 200 persons and as many more were reserved by them for a future fate.

To avenge the massacre of Lachine in 1693 Frontenac started from Montreal, July, 1696, with 1000 men. Embarking at Lachine, he passed a considerable way into their country, but met no resistance. The expedition was of little value or result, the Indians having retired before him. He shortly afterwards returned to Montreal and died at Quebec.

In the year 1710, Montreal was again in danger, as General Nicolson, the British Commander in the English Colonies, prepared then to move on it with a force of 4,000 Provincials and 600 Indians. This expedition failed and Montreal was saved.

The year 1759 will ever be memorable in the annals of Canada. The French, perceiving that the English were in earnest in their designs upon it, sent strong reinforcements to their garrisons. The campaign opened with great vigor. Canada was to be invaded at three different points under generals of great talent. The forces intended to act against Quebec were under the command of General Wolfe, who had taken Fort Louisburg and subdued the Island of Cape Breton the preceding year. Wolfe's army, amounting to about 8000 men, was conveyed to the vicinity of Quebec by a fleet of vessels of war and transports, commanded by Admiral Saunders, and landed in two divisions on the Isle of Orleans, the 27th of June.

The battle on the Plains of Abraham was fought on the 13th of September, 1759; and five days afterwards, on the 18th, Quebec surrendered.

Fighting continued more or less for several months till in the following year hostilities finished by the surrender of Montreal. By the terms of this capitulation, signed both by Generals Amherst and de Vaudreuil, protection was promised to the inhabitants. The free use of their Religion, Laws and Language was guaranteed them. During the interval between the capitulation of Montreal and its receiving warrant to hold Quarter Sessions, that is, from the fall of Montreal in 1760 to 1761, Canada was held in occupation by the British troops.

In October of 1763, an important proclamation was issued in the name of "George III, King of England"; officers and men in it were offered free grants of land in Canada, and "all persons resorting to the said colonies might confide in His Majesty's royal protection for enjoying the benefit of the laws of England." More than 400 Protestants of British origin now became residents in Canada—the French population of the province being a little over 75,000. In November, 1763, the military form of Government was brought to an end by the appointment of General Murray to the office of Governor-General. His instructions were as far as possible to introduce the laws of England. Another thing required was that the inhabitants should comply with these conditions, viz.: "To take the oath of allegiance, to make a declaration of abjuration and to give up all arms in their possession." It was found impossible to procure compliance with these orders, and the General modified them

as much as possible. The oath of abjuration could not be taken by the Roman Catholics, as it involved a fundamental principle of their Religion, and therefore no Roman Catholic was sworn in as Justice of the Peace; that about arms was extremely distasteful; whilst that of allegiance to the English throne was taken readily and cheerfully. It took a little over a year to regulate all these matters, and on the 11th of January, 1764, letters patent under the Great Seal of the Province were executed and sent to Moses Hazen, J. Grant, John Rowe, Francis McKay, Thomas Lamb, F. Knife, John Burke, Thomas Walker and others, making them Justices of the Peace of Montreal and vicinity. Among these names are two French names who were Swiss Protestants and had come to the country. Hence arose the saying of a French Protestant being "a Swiss." The first general Quarter Sessions of the Peace were held on the 27th December, 1764, and "there were present Moses Hazen, J. Dumas, F. Mackay, Thomas Lamb and Francis Knife, and the Court adjourned to January, 1765.

Among the first regulations of this period is that of the bakers, in which the white loaf is called "a brick," and sold at 8 coppers of 4 lbs. weight and the brown of 6 lbs, at 10 coppers. Another shows that there were slaves in Montreal in those days, who were bought and sold like other merchandise. The rule was, "No tavern, ale-house or inkeeper do receive, harbor or entertain any bond or servant slave or slaves, drinking, gaming or loitering in their houses, under a penalty of £5."

When the establishment of English rule was perfected by the Treaty of Paris, in February, 1764, then a strong tide of emigration set in towards Canada, and in the persons who arrived the bad was mixed with the good. It is remarkable that in the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions for years after the conquest of the country, in Montreal, there are very few French names before the magistrates, for those crimes for which punishment, by whipping, the stocks, the pillory or branding on the hand was meted out. This shows how thoroughly they obeyed their Curés to respect the laws and be faithful in their allegiance; and though after this many emissaries from the American colonies (among whom was the great Benjamin Franklin himself) tried to allure them, they remained firm.

During the years 1775 and 1776, the inhabitants of Montreal saw many changes and vicissitudes. No doubt to some of the French population it had at first been galling to be under the Union Jack instead of the Lillies of France, but the fifteen years of British rule had greatly changed their opinion. They had better markets, better crops in these days of peace, and securer privileges every way, and now to be subjected to the sway of the New England Puritanic colonist was indeed ten times worse than ever. Joy spread over the City when the last of the invading American Army passed St. Johns on their retreat to their own country. It was a busy time, not only in Montreal, but in the Fort of

Chambly, which was then the principal station of British troops and munitions of war during the continuance of the struggle between the Mother Country and her revolted colonies. Troops were arriving and troops departing—for preparations were being made to follow up the retreating Americans under General Arnold, from Québec, and invade their country.

On the 24th July 1776, the distribution of troops and the order of march were issued in general orders. Quite a number of recruits had joined the regulars, and the Volunteers and Militia were daily drilling in Montreal. All the recruits at Chambly were drafted into the 47th and 53rd Regiments, and two companies of the 21st set out on the march to St. Johns.

On the 4th of October, 1776, at Isle aux Noix, the General issued general orders, thanking the troops for the rapid progress made in the preparation of the expedition to meet the enemy, and thus began the invasion of the New England colonies in retaliation for their invasion of Canada the year before. It resulted in General Burgoyne and his whole army surrendering, as prisoners of war to the Americans. When he started from Canada early in the beginning of 1777, he had with him a well-equipped army of 7000 men and a large body of Indians. His advance was executed with great skill and intrepidity. He marched boldly on from St. Johns into the States, and bore down all before him, but of no avail. At an immense distance from his supplies the situation became most hazardous, and at last he had to surrender. By the terms made, the 39th and other regiments returned no more to Canada during this war. They were shipped either from Boston or New York. The terms of surrender were "that the troops should lay down their arms, be sent home, and should not serve again in America during the war."

General Arnold, on his retreat from Quebec in the spring and early summer of 1776, did an enormous amount of harm to the country, in breaking down bridges, burning houses and barns, destroying fences and culverts, and ill-treating the inhabitants to a great degree because of their fidelity to the British Crown.

When in 1781, rumors were rife of another attempted invasion of Canada by the Americans, spontaneously, from both Quebec and Montreal, came addresses from the French Canadians to the Government, expressing indignation at the renewed attempt and their determination to oppose it.

The address likewise declared "that the most earnest and hearty support should be given to every measure of defence necessary for the safety of the province." I presume that the seeds of this loyalty still lingered in the hearts of the descendants of these men; at least it was exemplified to the full, thirty years after, when the Americans did actually invade their country, and when the sons of those men who showed themselves faithful to England's Crown, and drove back the

Montreal le 20. Sep. 1760

Ma Soeur

J'ai trop bien de me laisser des biens, dont je me suis aperçu en Malin, que vous avez de St. Malin pour que je ne vous en témoigne pas ma plus vive reconnaissance : cet excellent vin est, sans comparaison, que vous vous en demander la continuation, vous ne m'acheterez point de Charité et je n'en aurai point. J'ai vu vous prier de vouloir bien me permettre de vous présenter à la Communauté une Coupe de Carthage. J'en ai deux, avec deux douzaines de Vin de St. Malin. Ce ne sont que des biens du bien que je veut à vous. C'est une coupe respectable que celle du Monastère de St. Pierre de l'Hôtel Dieu de Montreal, qui jouit du Comptoir de la part de la Nation Britannique, sur la même protection dont elle a jouie sous la domination Française.

Daignez agréer mes très humbles remerciements du beau fruit, et du vin qui viennent de votre main. De votre part, je suis sûr que de votre affaire du profit. Respect avec lequel Je suis,

Ma Soeur;

Votre très humble et très
Obeissant serviteur
J. F. Amherst.

Pierre Martel Supérieur du Monastère de St. Pierre de l'Hôtel Dieu de Montreal

LETTER OF GENERAL AMHERST.

enemy, under the command of the immortal DeSalaberry, completely discomfited their enemies at the battle of Chateaugay. God only knows the amount of misery and woe which the War of Independence occasioned. During the years from 1775 to 1783, when the British Government at last signed the articles of freedom with the 13 States, homes were ruined; farmsteads obliterated, burned, or demolished; thousands of helpless women and children wandered about homeless, widows and orphans, and all caused by the stubbornness of the King's councillors, although the ablest and greatest orator and statesman of the time, Burke, declared that "peace should be made with the revolted colonies even by giving them their independence."

No wonder, then, that we find in the army of Burgoyne many Mont-realers. History tells us there were no less than 500 Canadians in his army.

In looking over the register of Dr. Delisle from 1766 to 1787, we find very many intermarriages. His register was the first English one in Montreal. Some of our most influential families are mentioned, and others whose names are connected with the advancement and progress of the province, and Montreal in particular. We find there the name of Simon Fraser, of Wolfe renown, also the founder's name of McGill University and McGill street, "James McGill."

Mostly all the names are of common occurrence, as in these days, and a large percentage Scotch; also *every man* is English speaking and *every woman* French speaking, and we know the result as regards the religion of their posterity at the present day.

Slavery was abolished in Upper Canada by an Act of Parliament (held at Newark,), May 31st, 1793. In Lower Canada a bill for the same purpose was brought into Parliament in 1793, and not carried. It was again brought in 1799 and 1800, but nothing was done however until 1833, when slavery was abolished by an Act of the British Parliament, sanctioned August 28th, 1833, abolishing slavery throughout the British Empire from and after August 1st, 1834. But in 1803, Chief Justice Osgoode decided, at Montreal, that "slavery was incompatible with the laws of the country."

In 1780, Patrick Langan sold to John Mittleberger, a negro named *Nero*, for £60, and the last slave was publicly sold in Montreal 25th August, 1797. The deed was passed by Mr. Guy and his partner, notaries. The name of the slave was Emanuel Allen, aged 33 years; price £36. The sale was afterwards set aside by legal proceedings;

This year, 1777, much fighting took place between the mother country and the revolted colonies. Whilst these events were in progress, Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor, was devoting his attention to the internal affairs of the country. The Quebec Act, or, as it was designated, "An Act for making better provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America," had been passed in 1774 by the Parliament

of England, but on account of these troublous times had never been carried into effect. This Act, Carleton brought into active effect by creating the new council, which held its first meeting in the spring of this year. Five of its members were French Canadians. The courts of law were now reorganized to conduct their business according to the spirit of this Act; and thus we find that these courts were once more opened. The court opened January 9, 1779. At the March term we find several French names as justices of the peace; out of nine, five are French, viz., Hertel de Rouville, Joseph Longueuil, Navee Sevestre, Pierre Mezure, and Pierre Fortier.

The first time James McGill appears as a justice is in the September term. The merchants of Montreal must have received permission by this time to have a Custom House of their own, as the first case of seizure of the Customs is recorded on the 22nd May, 1783, when John Beck, "surveyor of His Majesty's Customs for the Port of Montreal," obtained "a monition admonishing all persons to appear and show cause, if any they can, why four cases of gin seized at Montreal on the 28th April last should not be condemned as forfeited." No person appearing, the Court granted the monition.

We will now give the names of the principal citizens of Montreal in 1801:—Alex. Henry, B. Gibb, N. Graham, John Dillon, Dr. Arnoldi, J. Brown (stationer), Hon. J. Richardson, Simon McTavish, T. Poitier, J. W. Clarke, Mr. Beasley, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Badgley, Jas. & A. McGill, D. Davids, H. Symes (auctioneer), Judge Davidson, Forsyth, Richardson & Co., G. Gauche, R. Hoyle, Mr. Stevenson (tobacconist), John Platt, Burton, & McCulloch, J. Brown (auctioneer), J. Fisher, P. Barsalou, Auldjo, Maitland Co., Logan & Watt, Woolrich & Cupper, R. Clements, Jas. Dunlop, John Lilley, S. P. Laprohon, Mr. Stansfield (tobacconist), John Shuter (crokery), Col. de Longueuil, Henderson & Wingfield, E. St. Dizier, John McGill, Samuel Gerrard, Gerrard & Ogilvie, J. Hayes, A. Scott, Joht A. Gray, R. Dobie.

Canada, as a Colony of Great Britain, had made rapid progress since its cession to the Union Jack in A.D. 1759. It must be said truthfully that in the latter years of the *regime* of "La Belle France," the colonists were treated in such a manner that after the trial of King George's Government they unanimously declared the flag of England was preferable to the "Fleur de Lys" of France—and why?

After the Cession, the British Commander, General Murray, decreed that all things should be done "decently and in order." The *habitants* must be paid honestly in "hard cash" for whatever they brought either to the markets or to the British Cantonments for sale. Rights were respected, the Religion, Language, and Laws of the Province were secured, and every thing was done to content the people. Every Frenchman and French Canadian who had remained in the country felt securer now, and more at ease, than in those last days of France's hold upon

her territories in North America. Had not King George himself called them "His Children?" and they knew a better era had begun to dawn on Canada.

No wonder then that when trouble came to England—in the revolt of her thirteen States or colonies—Canada remained faithful to her, and that it took two armies under Montgomery and Arnold to enter her soil, but only to experience defeat, disorder and death, and to leave the country *more faithful still* to the British Crown than even before the Revolution of the American States.

When we turn to Montreal, we find the same patriotism displayed in both her English and her French inhabitants; and although by the fortune of war the army of Montgomery *did* capture the city, and the "Stars and Stripes" waved defiantly over Mariopolis, it was only for a short period. It soon passed; but the recollection of 1776 rankled in the breasts of all. A generation had to be born before retaliation came; but about thirty-seven years after, they wiped the stigma of their fathers off at the Battle of Chateauguay.

And who were the Militia—Who were they who ventured their lives to protect their city and their homes? Let their names be ever honored. Many of them the following year *actually met* the same enemy at Chateauguay, and proved that they were worthy of their sires.

Let it be always remembered that Montreal was the great objective point of the American War of 1812-13. One of their greatest men of that era, their Secretary of State, had said, "That Montreal was the apple of his eye. Why waste men and money upon distant frontiers? strike at the vitals, then you will paralyze the extremities. Capture Montreal and you starve de Rottenburg and Proctor. In Montreal your troops will find winter quarters and English Christmas."

These counsels carried great weight, and we know from History that the remainder of the campaign, viz., the Capture of Montreal, was the grand and crowning object of American strategy. To forward this plan the United States soon collected a large force on Lake Champlain. In the summer of 1813, about 6,000 men were collected at Burlington and Plattsburg.

During all this time, and for the past year, drilling had gone on incessantly in Montreal. Men of all ranks and nationalities eagerly pressed for service. To the honor of our forefathers they determined to defend their country with their lives, leaving the rest to God. We all know the grand result when Col. De Salaberry and his brave forces completely overthrew the Americans at the memorable Battle of Chateauguay.

All did their duty well and nobly that day, but let especial mention be made of Capitaine Ferguson, de Bartzch and Levesque, Capt. L'Ecuyer and the two Duchesnaps, Captains Daly, Bruyere and Lamothe, who handled his Indian warriors well, Lieuts. Pinguet, Guy, Johnson,

Powell, Hebben and Schiller—all displayed courage and vigor. Capts. Longtin and Huneau were examples to their men. Capt. Longtin did, as the Ironsides of England under Cromwell were accustomed to do. It is related of him that before the battle he knelt down at the head of his company and offered a short but earnest prayer "And now, "mes enfants," he said rising, "having done our duty to God, we will do the same by our king."

Last, but not the least, stand out the names of the "simple soldiers," Vincent, Pelletier, Vervais, Dubois and Caron, all of the *Voltigeurs*, who, in the face of difficulties, danger and death, swam the River Chateauguay and cut off the retreat of the prisoners who were taken, amounting to near a score. All honor be to them too. Let their names for ever be remembered in the hearts of all Canadians, whether they be French or English speaking. I doubt not but the same "esprit de corps," the same love of country, fills the hearts of nine-tenths of our people to-day and if necessity came (which may God avert), the same courage and pluck as seen in the volunteers of 1812-13 would be displayed in those of 1897 and following years.

The greatest quantity of wheat ever exported from Canada in these years was in 1802. It amounted to 1,010,033 bushels. There were besides exported that year 28,301 bbls. of flour and 22,051 cwt. of biscuit.

It may be interesting to know that Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, and Senator Ogilvie's grandfather, was the first man who exported flour from Canada, and in this year 1802; in the previous one 1801 he had come from Scotland to Quebec, and started a flour mill at Jacques Cartier near Quebec, and this same year opened up one near Lachine. What a difference now!

After the country had quieted down from the American War, and peace and prosperity once more reigned over Canada, in Montreal a movement was made towards getting more light for the city. In 1801, the manner of lighting the city had been suggested, but no definite conclusion had been arrived at up to the year 1815. The following curious inducement for the successful carrying out of the street lighting at the time was "that ladies might be induced to visit their friends much more frequently."

In November, 1815, entirely through the exertions of Mr. Samuel Dawson, part of St. Paul street was lighted by twenty-two lamps, costing \$7.00 each. They were distant from each other fifty-four feet. This was the west end of St. Paul street, and by Christmas, same year, the east end of St. Paul street was similarly lighted. Notre Dame street followed, and thus began the lighting of Montreal—now in this year 1897 lighted by gas and electricity. An Act passed in 1818 provided for the erection of street lamps and night watches also, consisting of twenty-four in number—their duties being to trim and attend to the lamps, and act as police guardians of the city.

On 17th July, 1817, the Lachine canal was begun, the first sod being removed by Hon. J. Richardson. This year what had hitherto been Citadel Hill and a powder magazine was turned into a square, and as the Governor had donated it to the citizens, it has received the name of Dalhousie Square ever since. A great fire occurred in 1825. But for the efforts of the men of the 70th Regiment the conflagration would have been much greater. This year must be remarkable for the exertions the merchants of Montreal made towards the navigation between Quebec and Montreal. Very modest was their petition to Parliament, "that steps should be taken to deepen the channel of the river, particularly at Lake St. Peter, and thereby, render it navigable throughout the season for vessels of two hundred and fifty tons fully laden." What a contrast to the magnificent vessels "The Canada" and others "The Parisian" or "The Vancouver" of the present day, and all this has been accomplished within the past 50 years!

The year 1832 will ever be remembered for the first appearance of the Asiatic Cholera, by which four thousand four hundred and twenty citizens were attacked, and one thousand nine hundred and four died. The Bill incorporating Montreal took effect in 1833, and Jacques Viger was appointed the 1st Mayor.

On July 23rd, 1840, the Bill to unite Upper and Lower Canada became law, being then sanctioned by the Queen. It did not, however, from some cause, come into operation till February 10th, 1841.

The City Charter having expired, it was renewed, and Honorable Peter McGill was appointed Mayor.

In 1844 the Government was translated from Kingston to Montreal.

In the summer of 1846, Montreal was visited by the dread pestilence that came to be known as the 'Ship Fever.'

In January, 1847, Lord Elgin arrived in Montreal as the newly appointed Governor-General of Canada.

In January of next year 1848, a great inundation took place, and much resembled the great flood of a few years ago.

On the 18th of June, the largest bell in Canada was christened an immense congregation of citizens being present at Notre Dame for the ceremony.

Among the public buildings erected this year were the Reid Wing to the General Hospital, St. Andrew's Church, and the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

The burning of the Parliament Buildings now Ste. Anne's Market McGill Street will be fully treated of in the description of that street.

In March, 1855, an Industrial Exhibition was held in the City Concert Hall for the purpose of selecting articles to be sent to the Paris Exhibition. It was publicly inaugurated by His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General, who visited Montreal for the first time (for that purpose) on March 5th. This visit was celebrated in the most enthusiastic manner, and every possible effort was made to render it agreeable.

In August, 1857, Montreal was visited by the most distinguished company that ever met in the Provinces. On Wednesday, 12th, the "American Association for the Advancement of Science" assembled in the Court House, and continued in session for one week. On Thursday evening, a soiree was given by the Natural History Society, in the City Concert Hall, and was numerously attended. On Saturday, by invitation of the officers of the garrison, the party visited St. Helen's Island. On the Monday following, a *Conversazione* was given by the Governors, Faculty and Fellows of McGill College and was a magnificent affair. At the closing meeting of the Association, addresses were given by ex-President Filmore, Professors Henry, Swallow, Ramsay, Caswell, and other celebrities. One of these speakers congratulated the citizens on possessing such a city, and stated that there was "a power stored up here upon the shores, which, within less than one hundred years, will probably result in making this city the greatest city in America. This immense water power being directed to the manufactures which might be established here, will make this one of the great cities of the globe."

This has now been partially effected by the great company which has utilized part of this mighty power. The inhabitants of this city will in the future benefit from the prophecy of this speaker.

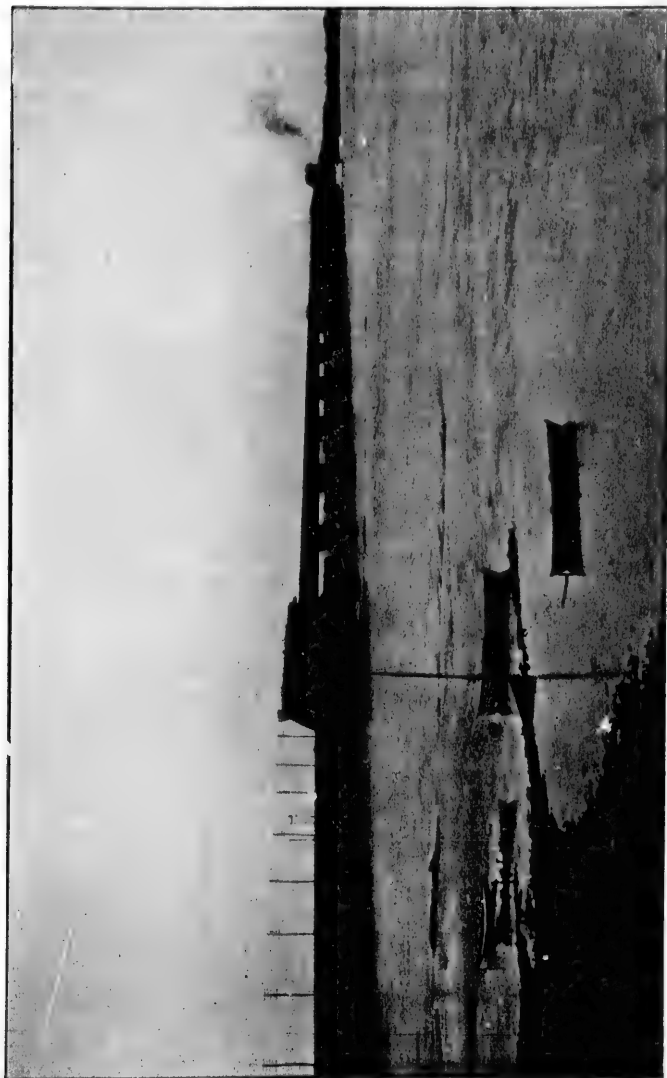
In July, 1862, the Governor-General, Lord Monck, paid his first visit to the city, and was hospitably entertained by the Corporation, who presented an address of welcome, and provided every possible means towards rendering his visit agreeable.

One of the most important trials ever held in Montreal was that of the St. Albans Raiders. During the terrible fratricidal war between the Northern States of America and the Southern, a band of young men, sworn soldiers of the Confederate Army, entered from Canada, the State of Vermont and raided the Town of St. Albans, in that State, and after committing certain acts of violence, escaped back to Canada with their spoil.

The formal opening of the Victoria Bridge was, in colonial importance, the chief feature in the visit of the Prince of Wales to Montreal. As an engineering triumph over natural difficulties of the most stupendous kind it is without its equal in the world, and is now being enlarged for the increased business of the G. T. R.

While the city was in the midst of excitement on account of the seizure of Mason and Slidell, an event occurred which tended to throw a sadness over its inhabitants. On Tuesday, December 24th, the news was spread that the husband of our beloved Queen had suddenly died. A large meeting of the citizens was held at the City Concert Hall, and adopted an address of condolence to Her Majesty, for which she returned her thanks.

In the early part of 1868 the mutterings of a new Fenian excitement were again heard on our borders, and after an interval of nearly



VICTORIA BRIDGE.

two years of peace and quiet, we were once more threatened by an invasion. As in the previous case, this report was the result of the unfriendly feelings existing between the United States and England. But fortunately for Canada, the resources of the "Brotherhood" were not sufficient to enable it to make good its foothold in the country, still the diabolical spirit animated many of its partisans, and, as in other places throughout the world, those who opposed the mad scheme were singled out as victims, a more distinguished victim could not have been chosen than the Hon. Thomas d'Arcy McGee, a representative of the City of Montreal in the Dominion Parliament, who was foully assassinated on the morning of April 7th 1868, while returning from the Parliament Buildings to his lodgings in Ottawa.

The funeral which took place on Monday, 13th, will be long remembered. The streets were covered with mourning flags and festoons of black, giving the scene a striking and funereal aspect, and those streets through which the procession was to pass were lined on either side by soldiers, regulars and volunteers.

On the 21st November, 1872, the ceremony of formally presenting to the city the statue of our Gracious Majesty the Queen was performed by Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General.

In 1873, Sir George E. Cartier died in London, and his funeral in Montreal was the largest ever seen in the city. The expenses of his obsequies were borne by the Dominion Government.

In 1875, the Guibord burial case occasioned some ill-feeling in Montreal, but by the energetic action of Dr. Hingston, (now Sir William Hingston) the Mayor to whose wisdom and tact all praise is due, it passed off without any actual disturbance.

On Friday, the 8th of October, 1869, Prince Arthur, third son of Her Most Gracious Majesty, arrived in Montreal to join the P.C.O. Rifles, here stationed, he holding a lieutenant's commission in that splendid regiment.

His Excellency the Governor-General, having left Canada for England, Sir John Michel was sworn in at Montreal as Administrator of the Government in the absence of the Governor-General. Sir John took up his residence in the city, and during his administration the Executive Council met here twice in each month for the transaction of public business.

In November, 1878, the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise arrived in the city. Great rejoicings showed the welcome which every one gave to the Queen's daughter.

During the past 15 years, the city has steadily increased, and its boundaries are extending in every direction. Among the principal items and events of the past few years may be mentioned the Riel Rebellion in the North West, when two Montreal regiments were sent to the scene



C. P. R. BRIDGE, LACHINE.

of the uprising, the Garrison Artillery and the 65th; the first an English, the second a French-Canadian corps.

During the summer of 1885, the Small-Pox epidemic was of such magnitude that several thousand fell victims to its scourge, the most noted being the late well known politician, Sir Francis Hincks.

The execution of Louis Riel, after the close of the Rebellion, caused great excitement in Montreal, happily without any serious outbreak, although thousands met on the Champ de Mars and passed condemnatory resolutions.

A great bridge, built by the C. P. Railway, has been erected at Lachine also Lord Mount Stephen and Sir Donald Smith's (now Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal) magnificent gift of the Jubilee Victoria Hospital. Some fine buildings of all kinds have been erected in Montreal within the past few years and if the inhabitants only stand by their motto—which is recorded on the title page of this History—shoulder to shoulder, their city will yet be the fifth in size of all the cities on the American Continent, when the third decade of the twentieth century has come.

We finish the short History of Montreal with a table of the growth of the City since its foundation to the present day and no citizen who reads the same, but, must be proud of the advance and progress of his city in the short space of two centuries. Of course there are cities which have progressed at a greater, much greater ratio, but the locality has been different from Montreal—the advantages greater—the difficulties to be overcome immensely less—and altogether the effects were infinitely easier. Let us take only one example—and that is the deepening of the Channel of the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Quebec. Let us see the wonderful progress made. About the year 1850 when the author landed in Montreal, the depth of the channel to Quebec was only 11 feet and he well remembers being in the beautiful Clipper "Three Bells"—for three days in Lake St. Peter as the vessel could go no farther with her heavy load. This ship was the first iron vessel ever moored at the wharf of Montreal and consigned to the firm of Edmonston Allan & Co. Lighters had to come from Montreal to take off part of her cargo to enable her reach her port of destination.

In 1853 the channel was deepened to 15 feet 2 inches—and the Glenora, the first ocean steamer arrived in Montreal on account of this depth. Tight little steamer with the Lady Eglinton and Sarah Sands they were the pioneers of the grand array of ocean monarchs which now sail up to our Metropolis.

In 1854 again had the river channel been deepened to 16½ feet. In 1865 it had been deepened to 18 feet. In 1875 to no less than 20 feet, in this year the wharfage had attained a length of 3.17 miles.

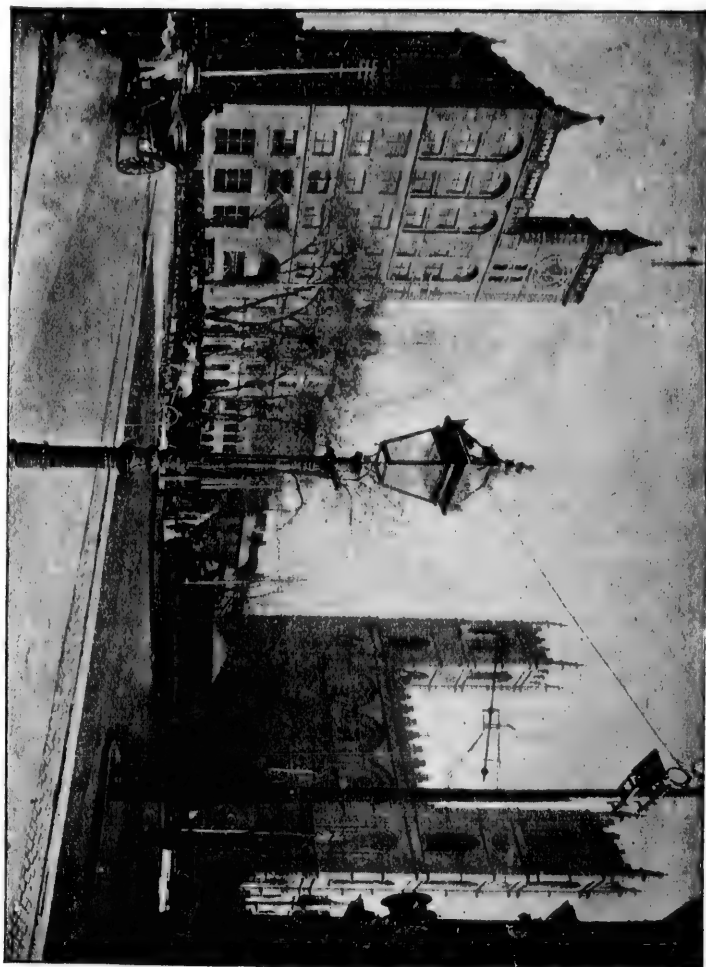
In 1876 the depth of the channel was to be 25 feet, but large steamers being ready to come to Montreal, the depth in 1888 was 27½ feet and the wharves were extended for no less than 4.7 miles or nearly 5 miles and to the credit of Montreal it was the first city to adopt electric lighting for its harbor. The deepening of the channel still goes on and the increasing tonnage of the ocean steamers still advances—but it is a good sign when we know that the depth of the channel at low water from the Ocean to Montreal is now as great as that at low tide on the Bar of New York harbor.

GROWTH OF MONTREAL

INCLUDING SUBURBS.

Founded in 1642—by authentic records 18 joined in the first Mass ever performed in Montreal.

1667—766	inhabitants.
1689—2000	“
1703—3000	“
1790—9000	“
1842—50,000	“
1858—80,000	“
1871—107,225	“
1881—155,237	“
1891—240,000	“
1897—300,000	“



VIEW OF PLACE D'ARMES.

NOTES SUR L'HISTOIRE DE MONTREAL.

These notes were written by the late Rev. Abbé Demazure of the Seminary of St. Sulpice for the Author and for one of his earlier works. They were never finished—death closed the eyes of one of the most educated and talented members of that community. The Abbé was a perfect gentleman—and of all the "Gentlemen of the Seminary"—He was "sans peur et sans reproche." These notes will be most interesting in connection with the "History of the Streets of Montreal" and especially so, as printed in the very language in which the Abbé wrote them.—J. D. B.

Dans ces notes, nous voulons seulement réunir quelques renseignements sur la suite et le développement des constructions de Montréal, depuis la première occupation en 1642 jusqu'à nos jours. Nous compléterons ce travail plus tard, lorsque nous aurons pu découvrir les documents qui se rapportent à notre sujet.

La site de Montréal, découvert par Cartier en 1535, et nommé ainsi par lui à cause du voisinage de la belle montagne, qui en est encore la principale ornement, fut visité plusieurs fois dans le siècle suivant par M. de Champlain qui, frappé de ses avantages, médita d'y faire un établissement, et, en conséquence, donna à l'île en face, le nom de Sainte-Hélène, en considération de son épouse, Hélène Boullé; plus tard, la grande île au sud fut nommée Saint-Paul, du nom de M. de Maisonneuve, premier gouverneur de Montréal. Voici donc trois points principaux qui attirèrent les yeux lorsqu'on arrivait devant Montréal, et qui rappellent le souvenir des trois personnages les plus illustres qui ont présidé aux premiers établissements de la Nouvelle-France.

Quelques semaines après la mort de Champlain, arrivée le 25 décembre 1635, deux grands serviteurs de Dieu, M. de la Dauversière et M. Olier, ayant reçu en même temps la même inspiration de fonder un établissement au site de Montreal, comme étant un centre propice pour l'évangélisation des nations infidèles, organisèrent une société qui, en 1641, put envoyer une expédition commandée par M. de Maisonneuve, assistée de Mlle Manse, qui devait, avec ses compagne, fonder un hôpital.

VIEW OF ST. HELENS ISLAND.



M. de Maisonneuve, au 17 mai 1642, arrive au site de Montréal, si bien placé pour l'objet qu'il se proposait, au centre des nations infidèles, à 60 lieues de la capitale, dans une île protégée par des courants difficiles à traverser, aux pieds des grands rapides que les vaisseaux ne pouvaient dépasser, abrité au nord par une haute montagne qui lui servait à la fois et de protection contre les vents du nord et d'ornement.

L'expédition commence à se cantonner, on fait des travaux de retranchement et on commence par élever un fort, à l'endroit appelé Pointe à Callières et occupé actuellement par ce bel édifice que l'on voit de toutes parts sur les bords du fleuve, avec sa tour à horloge qui domine les quais et qui est consacré aux offices de la Douane de Montréal.

C'est à ce point, qui est si bien placé en évidence au milieu du port, sur un promontoire avancé dans le fleuve qui bati et fortifié par M. de Maisonneuve, résista pendant 35 ans avec son intrépide gouverneur à toutes les attaques des Iroquois, et est comme le berceau de cette ville qui devait avoir tant de développement et devenir la métropole commerciale et industrielle de la Nouvelle-France.

M. de Maisonneuve batit dans le fort une chapelle, un hôpital pour les malades, des logements pour la garnison et les nouveaux néophytes, enfin des magasins d'entrepôts pour le commerce avec les Sauvages. Le 6 janvier 1643, il alla planter une croix sur une sommet de la montagne, comme un étendard, qui devait servir de recours à la protection du ciel et d'appel aux tribus idolâtres.

L'année suivante, comme l'enceinte du fort devenait trop étroite, M. de Maisonneuve batit, sous la protection, des canons du fort, un hôpital avec une chapelle qui de plus furent entourés de murs solides avec meurtrières, que les Sauvages plus d'une fois attaquèrent sans pouvoir les entamer.

Les nations Iroquoises ne découvrirent l'établissement de ce poste avancé que l'année qui suivit l'arrivée de M. de Maisonneuve, qui s'était mis en état de défense; mais, dès ce moment, Montréal, devint de toutes leurs attaques. Chaque année, au retour du printemps, les tribus sauvages arrivaient devant le fort, l'environnaient, veillaient sur toutes les issues; tendaient des embuscades à ceux qui allaient cultiver au-delà de la portée des canons du fort, et se croyaient sans cesse à la veille d'exterminer cette petite troupe si aventurée. C'est en 1644 que M. de Maisonneuve tua un chef sauvage, à l'endroit appelé maintenant la *Place d'Armes*.

Les années suivantes se passèrent en alarmes et en surprises continuelles, les Sauvages firent de nombreuses victimes parmi les cultivateurs, la garnison était continuellement harcelée, attaquée, décimée, mais ce fut une grande surprise pour les Sauvages lors qu'après quatre années d'efforts continuels, ils virent, en 1648, construire, au sud du fort, une nouvelle redoute qui devait servir de moulin et de point d'observation, montrant ainsi que, malgré toutes les attaques, ils étaient décidés à rester en cet endroit et à ne jamais l'abandonner.

En 1651, M. de Maisonneuve établit une commune, pour le paturage, d'un arpent de largeur sur 40 arpents de longueur, sous la protection du fort le long du fleuve c'est ce qu'on appelle encore actuellement rue des Commissaires et rue de la Commune; il était convenue que l'on reprendrait ce terrain à mesure que l'on aurait besoin pour établir les citoyens et faire le port.

En 1652 Lambert Closse, lieutenant de M. de Maisonneuve, avec quelques hommes extermina une colonne d'Iroquois vers la rue McGill, et repousse une autre tribu à la Pointe St. Charles où l'on avait établi une redoute; à partir de ce moment, on commence à bâtir des maisons des maisons; voici quel sont ceux qui s'établirent les premiers: Jean Descaries et Jean Leduc, André Demers, Jacques Picot et Jean Aubuchon, Jacques Menier et Charles LeMoyne, Azarie Ducharme et Jean Vallée. Nous citons ces noms en faisant remarquer qu'ils sont maintenant représentés par des familles nombreuses et prospères.

En 1657 la Sœur Bourgeoys qui venait d'arriver et qui devint la fondatrice de la Congrégation, rétablit la croix de la montagne qui avait été détruite par le froid, ou par les Iroquois; vers le même temps, on établit un nouveau cimetière à la Place d'Armes. En 1658, on posa la première pierre d'une grande Eglise auprès du cimetière. Ce fut alors qu'on établit une redoute sur la rue Notre Dame là où se trouve la rue St. Denis pour protéger les travailleurs établis sur les du Coteau St. Louis. Le nom de ce coteau subsiste encore dans la rue St. Louis.

En 1657, La Sœur Bourgeoys commence la construction de l'Eglise de Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, l'année suivante M. de Maisonneuve lui donne un terrain avec une maison pour établir une école, la Sœur y entra le 30 Avril, jour de Ste. Catherine de Sienna. C'est en cette année qu'arrivèrent les premiers prêtres de St. Sulpice, ils furent logés d'abord dans les batiments de l'hôpital.

En 1658 on éleva une nouvelle redoute sur le Coteau St. Louis qui devait protéger les travailleurs, c'était sur l'endroit où se trouve maintenant le Carré Dalhousie. Cette redoute, augmentée plus tard et muni de bastions et de retranchements, devint la citadelle.

En 1659, on avait 40 maisons bien bâties, avec murs épais et meurtrières, isolées les unes des autres, mais assez rapprochées pour pouvoir se défendre, en cas d'attaque; c'était comme autant de redoutes assez fortes pour rendre inutile le premier fort qui continua de servir de résidence au gouverneur, mais dont on cessa dès lors de réparer les bastions, dégradés considérablement chaque année par les glaces et la débacle du printemps.

Ce fut vers ce temps que, pour protéger les travailleurs qui se répandaient toujours de plus en plus, on établit trois fiefs considérables sur trois points éloignés. Le fief Ste. Marie, au pied du courant, près de la traverse de Longueuil, d'où est venu le nom de rue Ste. Marie. De plus,



le fief St. Gabriel, ainsi nommé en l'honneur de son patron par M. de Queylus; premier curé de St. Sulpice, à Montréal, et enfin, au nord dans le faubourg St. Laurent, un autre fief donné par M. de Maisonneuve, à son lieutenant, Lambert Closse. En chacun de ces fiefs, on établit des redoutes, des logements pour les travailleurs, des bâtiments d'exploitation.

Lambert Closse quitta le fort et alla loger, avec des hommes dévoués, dans la redoute, qu'il avait fait construire, de là il pouvait protéger tous le nord de la ville.

Nous avons de ce temps, une lettre de M. d'Argemoy qui peint Montréal suivant les idées qu'on en avait alors et qui ont bien changé depuis.

Il faut, dit-il que je vous entretienne de Montréal, place qui fait tant de bruit et qui est si peu de chose. J'en parle comme savant; j'y ai été ce printemps et je puis vous assurer que si j'étais peintre, je l'aurais bientôt dessinée. Montréal est une île assez difficile à aborder, même en chaloupe, à cause des grands courants du fleuve St. Laurent, particulièrement à une demie lieue dessous, il y a un fort, où les chaloupes abondent, qui tombent en ruines.

"On a commencé une redoute et fait un moulin sur une petite éminence fort avantageuse pour la défense de l'habitation. Il y a environ quarante maisons, presque toutes à la vue les uns des autres, et "en cela bien situées parce quelles se défendent en partie."

Malgré toutes ces constructions, néanmoins le pays était encore tellement exposé aux courses des Iroquois que, en 1660, Mlle Manse demanda à M. de Maisonneuve de lui laisser bâtir dans l'intérieur du Fort, une grange en pierre de 60 sur 30 pieds pour préserver ses récoltes. Vers le même temps, les Iroquois firent encore plusieurs invasions redoutables; ils avaient résolu d'exterminer les Français et de s'établir à Montréal comme étant un point d'une importance extrême pour l'occupation du pays, mais M. de Maisonneuve fit si bien veiller à la garde du territoire que dans les diverses incursions des Sauvages, ils ne purent surprendre qu'un très petit nombre de cultivateurs.

Pour comprendre maintenant quel fut le développement de Montréal dans les années suivantes, il est nécessaire de parler des domaines et seigneuries qui furent constitués autour de la ville, et qui étaient destinés à servir de défenses avancées pour protéger la ville, et même l'île entière.

On établit sur la Rivière St. Pierre, un fief de 300 arpents d'étendue qui fut accordé au Major Dupuy qui avait remplacé le Major Closse. Le concessionnaire était tenu d'y bâtir une redoute avec des bâtiments d'exploitation et d'éloigner de ce côté la tentative des Sauvages.

On établit encore plusieurs fiefs sur la rive gauche du St. Laurent, le fief de Laprairie, qui fut cédé aux PP. Jésuites, ensuite après le Sault St. Louis, le fief de Gentilly, des îles-Courcelles et de la baie d'Urgé, en

approchant du lac des Deux Montagnes, le fief de Boisbriant, en revenant par le nord, d'autres fiefs sont cédés à différents officiers, et enfin, à la rivière des Prairies, deux fiefs nommés de Carion et de Morel, donnés à deux officiers pour protéger l'île de ce côté, et empêcher de débarquer les Sauvages qui venaient par la rivière de l'Assomption.

Dans les années qui suivent, on étendit encore l'occupation du pays, sur les deux rives du fleuve pour protéger l'établissement de l'île de Montréal contre les incursions des Sauvages. M. de Laubia, du régiment de Broglie, obtint deux lieues de front et de profondeur sur le lac St. Pierre, son sergent, de Labadie, obtint le territoire voisin, et de Moras fût mis en possession de l'île qui est à l'embouchure de la rivière Nicolet. M. de Normanville obtint les terres plus voisines de Montréal. C'est alors que furent constituées les seigneuries de Lavaltrie, de Repentigny, de St. Ours, de Berthelot, concédées à des officiers, ou des employés du gouvernement que l'on voulait récompenser.

Ceci était pour protéger le nord, mais du côté sud c'est-à-dire sur la rive droite du fleuve, il était encore bien plus important de fortifier le pays contre les Iroquois qui descendaient continuellement par la rivière Richelieu pour aller se jeter ensuite sur Montréal, Trois Rivières et Quebec.

Dans ce dessin, M. Talon fit des concessions en grand nombre à M. de Berthier, capitaine au régiment de Carrigan; il donna le territoire en face de l'embouchure de la Rivière Richelieu, à M. Dupas, l'île en face qui porte maintenant ce nom; M. de Sorel, capitaine au même régiment, tout le pays des deux côtés de la Rivière Richelieu, sur deux lieues de la Rivière Richelieu, sur deux lieues de profondeur; les autres rives du fleuve furent accordées à MM. de St. Ours, l'un capitaine et l'autre enseigne au régiment de Carrigan; M. de Chambly reçut le fort St. Louis et toutes les terres adjacentes; vinrent ensuite les terres données à M. de Contrecoeur, M. de Varenne, M. de Boisbriant, M. Boucher, etc., etc.

Enfin M. Charles Lemoyne reçut les terres situées entre la seigneurie de M. Boucher et la seigneurie de Laprairie donnée aux PP. Jésuites, puis au delà de Laprairie, il obtint encore deux lieues de front sur trois de profondeur, et il appela cette seigneurie du nom de Châteaugai, quelle porte encore. Tous ces fiefs peuplés par les soldats appartenant aux compagnies des officiers qui s'y établissaient devinrent l'origine de bourgs et villages considérables tels que Sorel, Chambly, Berthier, St. Ours, Contrecoeur, Verchère, Lavaltrie, Varennes, Boucherville, Longueuil, Laprairie, Châteaugai.

Montréal ainsi protégée contre les incursions des Iroquois, et étant appelée à être le centre d'une population nombreuse; il fut bientôt nécessaire de tracer des alignements réguliers pour l'établissement des constructions. Ce fut M. Dollier de Canon, Supérieur du Séminaire et

représentant les Seigneurs de Montréal, qui détermina ces alignements, fixa le parcours des différentes rues et donna les noms qui ont été conservés jusqu'à présent. Il est donc intéressant d'en connaître l'origine, c'est ce que nous allons exposer suivant le procès verbal qui fut rédigé le 12 Mars 1672.

M. Dollier de Canon traça d'abord au centre une grande rue qui parcourait toute la ville et qui devait être la rue principale; il lui donna le nom de Notre-Dame, en l'honneur de la Très-Sainte Vierge qui avait été choisie comme patronne de la ville. Il traça ensuite une autre rue dans un sens parallèle, à laquelle il donna le nom de St. Jacques, en l'honneur de M. Jacques Oller, l'un des premiers fondateurs de l'établissement de Montréal.

Une autre rue tracée plus près du fleuve reçut le nom de St. Paul, en l'honneur de M. Paul de Maisonneuve, premier Gouverneur de la ville.

Dans le sens transversal, il traça plusieurs autres rues qui aboutissaient au fleuve. A la première il donna le nom de St. Pierre, en l'honneur du prince des Apôtres, et aussi en considération de M. de Faucamp, l'un des premiers fondateurs qui portait ce nom; la seconde reçut le nom de St. François en l'honneur de St. François, patron de M. Dollier de Canon; * la troisième rue reçut le nom de St. Joseph, en l'hon-

* Ce nom désignait St. François d'Assise dans la pensée de M. Dollier de Canon, mais dans la suite Mgr. de Laval ayant donné St. François Xavier comme l'un des principaux patrons du Canada, cette rue prit insensiblement le nom de ce saint.

neur de ce saint patriarche; la quatrième rue reçut le nom de St. Lambert, en l'honneur de M. Lambert Closse, lieutenant de M. Maisonneuve, qui avait été tué dans une rencontre avec les Iroquois; la cinquième rue reçut le nom de St. Gabriel, en l'honneur de M. Gabriel de Queylus, 1er curé de Montréal, et de M. Gabriel Souart qui fut son successeur; la sixième rue reçut le nom de St. Charles en considération de M. Charles LeMoyne, qui avait rendu de si grands services à la Colonie.

Le site où M. Dollier de Canon, avait tracé ces rues était admirablement choisi pour l'emplacement et la défense d'une ville. C'était un plateau élevé et escarpé au-dessus du fleuve, ayant la forme d'un carré long ou parallélogramme d'un mille et demi de longueur par un tiers d'un mille en largeur, où ce plateau défendu d'un côté par le fleuve l'était de l'autre par un vallon profond faisant le tour, et où coulait un cours d'eau en communication avec la rivière et dont on pouvait grossir les eaux à volonté, ce rectangle, coupé très nettement à ses angles, était donc à l'abri de toutes parts.

Les rues se couvrirent successivement de constructions, et les officiers qui avaient obtenus des terres considérables dans les environs et qui les avaient mises en culture et en rapport, bâtirent aussi des résidences dans la ville, pour passer la plus rude saison de l'année et pour entretenir

leurs relations avec les traitants et avec l'administration locale. M. de Longueuil avait son hôtel à l'emplacement actuel du Marché Bonsecours; M. de Vaudreuil là où se trouve la Place Jacques-Cartier; M. de Ramezal, à l'emplacement de l'Ecole Normale; M. de Maricourt avait sa résidence là où se trouve la Maison des Frères des Ecoles Chrésiennes; M. de Beaujeu avait son hôtel à l'extrémité de la rue Notre-Dame, près des Récollets.

De plus sur l'île Ste-Hélène on voyait la résidence d'été des Sieurs de Longueuil, qui en outre avaient de l'autre côté du fleuve leur manoir environné de leurs terres en plein rapport. Le Gouverneur de Frontenac écrivait vers 1680 en parlant du Sieur de Longueuil: "Son fort et sa maison nous donnent une idée des Châteaux de France fortifiés." Ce fort était bâti en pierre avec quatre tours aux angles, sur la rive où se trouve le bourg Longueuil en face de Montréal.

24 Juillet 1749.—Ce matin j'allai en bateau de Laprairie à Montréal la rivière St. Laurent. A notre arrivée nous trouvâmes une foule de gens réunis à la porte de la ville par où nous devions entrer. Ils étaient très désireux de nous voir, et ils nous assurèrent que nous étions les premiers Suédois qui furent venus à Montréal.

A notre débarquement le Gouverneur de la ville nous avait envoyé un capitaine qui m'invita à le suivre à la maison du Gouverneur auquel il me présenta. Le Baron de Longueuil n'était encore que Vice-Gouverneur mais il attendait chaque jour la promotion de France. Il me reçut plus poliment et généreusement que je ne pourrais l'exprimer, et me montra des lettres du Gouverneur-Général à Québec, M. le Marquis de La Galissonnière, qui mentionnait qu'il avait reçu des ordres de la Cour de France, pour pourvoir à tous mes besoins dans mon voyage, aux frais de sa Majesté Chrétienne, etc., etc.

Les hommes ici sont extrêmement polis et saluent tout ceux qu'ils rencontrent dans les rues. Les dames et les hommes portent des éventails dans les moments de grande chaleur. La paix conclue récemment entre la France et l'Angleterre fut proclamée aujourd'hui. Les soldats étaient sous les armes, les canons des remparts furent tirés et accompagnés de salves et de mousquetterie. Le soir on tira des feux d'artifice et la ville fut illuminée. Les rues étaient pleines de monde. Le Gouverneur m'invita à souper et à partager la joie des citoyens; il y avait cette réunion un grand nombre d'officiers et de personnes de distinction, etc., etc.

28 Juillet.—Ce matin j'accompagne le Gouverneur, Baron de Longueuil et sa famille, à une île appelée Ste-Hélène, qui est sa propriété. Elle est en face de la ville et près du côté opposé du fleuve. Le Gouverneur y a une très jolie résidence avec un grand jardin précédé d'une cour; sur l'île se trouve un moulin.



VILLE-MARIE CONVENT.

1er Aout.—Le Gouverneur-Général du Canada a résidé ordinairement à Québec, mais il vient souvent à Montréal, où il passe l'hiver. Pendant son séjour à Montréal il demeure dans ce qu'on appelle "le Château," qui est une grande maison de pierre, bâti par le Gouverneur-Général de Vaudreuil, et appartenant encore à ses descendants qui le louent au roi.

Montréal est la seconde ville en Canada quant à son étendue et sa richesse; mais elle est la première pour sa belle position et la douceur de son climat. A quelques lieues au-dessus de la ville, le St-Laurent se divise en plusieurs branches, et forme ainsi plusieurs îles parmi lesquelles l'île de Montréal est la plus grande. Elle est longue de dix lieues de France et large de quatre dans sa plus grande largeur. La ville de Montréal est bâtie sur le côté est de l'île, le long de la plus considérable branche du St. Laurent, ce qui rend sa situation très belle et très avantageuse. La ville est quadrangulaire ou plutôt c'est un parallélogramme rectangulaire qui se tend le long du fleuve; de l'autre côté est environnée de champs à blé très productifs, de prairies charmantes et de bois très agréables. Elle a pris son nom de Montréal d'une haute montagne située à un demi mille à l'ouest de la ville, qui élève sa tête au-dessus des bois,—c'est J. Cartier qui donna ce nom au site lorsqu'il le visita en 1535; une ville indienne située au pied s'appela *Hochelaga*. Les prêtres, suivant leur coutume de donner des noms de saints à chaque établissement appelèrent Montréal du nom de Ville Marie, mais ce fut le premier nom qui prévalut. C'est une ville agréable, bien fortifiée, et entourée de murailles élevées et solides. Sur le côté est, elle est défendue par la rivière St. Laurent, et par l'autre côté par un vallon profond rempli d'eau qui protège la ville contre toute surprise de la part des ennemis. Cependant elle ne pourrait soutenir un long siège, à cause de son étendue qui exige une garnison très nombreuse, et parce qu'elle est composée surtout de construction en bois. Il y a plusieurs églises parmi lesquelles je mentionnerai d'abord celle qui appartient aux prêtres de St. Sulpice; ensuite celle des Jésuites; celle des pères Franciscains, celle appartenant à la Congrégation, et celle de l'hôpital. La première par les ornements extérieurs et intérieurs, est de beaucoup la plus belle des églises de la ville et même de tout le Canada, les prêtres du séminaire de St. Sulpice ont une grande résidence, où ils vivent en communauté. La maison des Franciscains est spacieuse et entourée de murs solides, mais elle n'est pas si belle que la précédente. Le collège des Jésuites est petit mais bien bâti. Chacune de ces demeures a des grands jardins pour l'agrément et l'usage des communautés auxquelles ils appartiennent. Plusieurs des maisons de la ville sont en pierre, les autres en bois mais bâties avec soin. Les maisons les plus considérables ont des galeries sur la rue où l'on vient s'asseoir le matin et le soir. Les rues sont longues, spacieuses, en ligne droite et régulières, coupées à angles droits par les rues adjacentes, quelques unes seulement sont pavées. Les portes de la ville ont nombreuses; il y en a cinq sur le fleuve dont deux sont très grandes; il y en a aussi plusieurs sur l'autre côté de la ville.

Le vendredi, il y a un jour de marché, les habitants des environs apportent leurs denrées, et les gens de la ville se fournissent pour toute la semaine, les indiens viennent ce jour là en grand nombre dans la ville pour vendre et acheter.

La déclinaison de l'aiguille est de dix degrés 38 minutes par la boussole, M. Billion, un des prêtres du séminaire, qui a un gout particulier pour les mathématiques et l'astronomie, a dessiné un méridien dans le jardin du séminaire qu'il m'a dit avoir examiné de jour et de nuit et qu'il a trouvé très exact. J'ai composé ma boussole avec son méridien et j'ai trouvé absolument la même déclinaison.

Suivant M. Billion, la latitude de Montréal est de 45 degrés et 27 minutes.

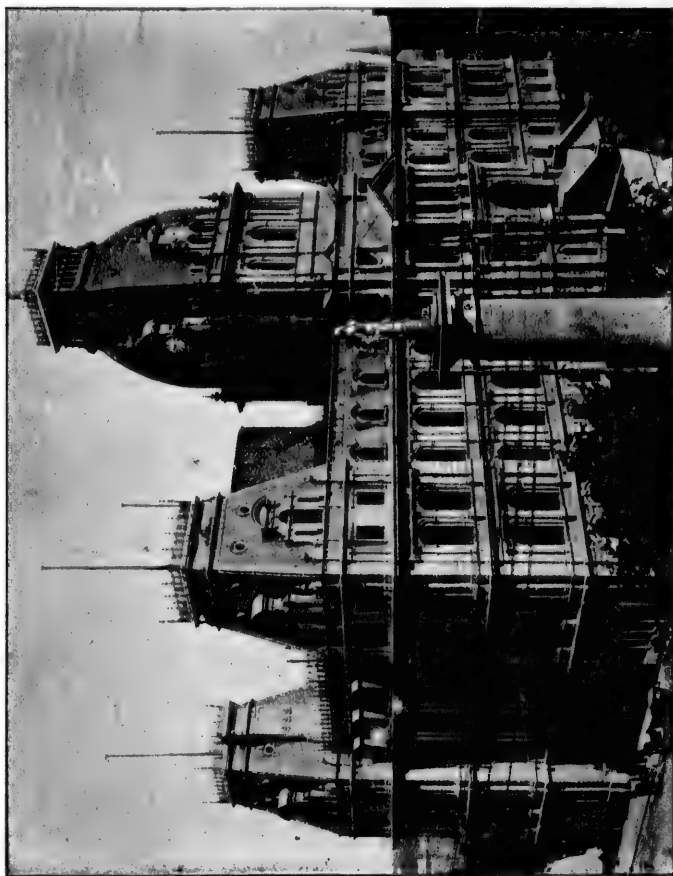
Le voyageur se rend ensuite de Montréal à Québec et il fait des observations intéressantes; il constate que toutes les rives du fleuve étaient déjà occupées et en plein rapport, toutes les terres bâties et ayant leurs bâtimens d'exploitation, or il écrit en 1740, c'est ainsi qu'il s'exprime.

"Le pays des deux côtés du fleuve, est très agréable et le bon état de la culture, ajoute beaucoup à la beauté du pays. On peut appeler toutce parcours, un village commençant à Montréal et finissant à Québec, sur une étendue de 180 milles, car les maisons de ferme ne sont jamais à plus de cinq arpents de distance les unes des autres, et souvent à trois arpents. L'aspect de cette disposition est excessivement remarquable surtout quand la rivière est en droite ligne, parce qu'alors les maisons semblent plus rapprochées et présentent l'effet de l'avenue d'un village.

ION LOUIS XII.



ORIGIN and HISTORY
OF THE
STREETS OF MONTREAL.



CITY HALL.

The City Hall (Hotel de Ville) is one of the finest Buildings in the City. It is of cut grey limestone and the site was originally a fine garden. Here a vast amount of business is transacted, and when we think of millions of money which it represents as trustee to the city we may well be proud of our Civic Building.

LIST OF MAYORS

OF
MONTREAL.



JACQUES VIGER.

The following List is a most interesting and correct one of the Mayors of the City since its Incorporation. This List (thanks to the Mayor) is the only complete and corrected List ever published and to add to its being a unique List the portrait of the first Mayor, Jacques Viger is given.

Jacques Viger	1833—1840
Peter McGill	1840—1843
Joseph Bourret	1843—1845
James Ferrier	1845—1847
John E. Mills	1847—1848
Joseph Bourret	1848—1849
E. R. Fabre	1849—1851
Chas. Wilson	1851—1854
Wolfred Nelson	1854—1856
Henry Starnes	1856—1858
C. S. Rodier	1858—1862
J. L. Beaudry	1862—1866
H Starnes	1866—1868
W. Workman	1868—1871
C. J. Coursol	1871—1873
Frs. Cassidy	1873—1874
A. Bernard	1874—1875
W. Hingston	1875—1877
J. L. Beaudry	1877—1879
S. Rivard	1879—1881
J. L. Beaudry	1881—1885
H Beaugrand	1885—1887
J. J. Abbott	1887—1889
Jacques Grenier	1889—1891
James McShane	1891—1893
Alphonse Desjardins	1893—1894
J. O. Villeneuve	1894—1896
R. Wilson Smith	1896—1898

SHORT NOTICES
AND
SKETCHES OF THE MAYOR
ALDERMEN AND HEADS
OF
CIVIC DEPARTMENTS.

If no notice except the name here appears, the fault lies with the individual himself not with the Author. Every Alderman and Head of Departments has either been written to or personally approached and if they declined to appear, that settled the matter.

HIS WORSHIP
R. WILSON SMITH, Esq.

No man who ever held the position of Chief Magistrate in this Metropolitan city ever had such onerous official duties to discharge as the present Mayor during this Jubilee year of 1897, nor were ever such duties performed with greater zeal, intelligence, or credit to the City.

Amongst the business men in Montreal the Mayor stands in the front rank. He is in touch with the soundest financial Concerns of the country. His mind grasps the value of the minutest details of such undertakings, and he is always ready to lend his aid to whatever tends to the development of the country, but above all to advance the interests of his adopted City.

When one sees the Mayor's name as a supporter or director of any business enterprise we may rest assured that before being placed there all the details of the undertaking had been thoroughly gone into by him.

Of the schemes regarding Rossland and Klondike and other ore bearing localities, those are alone worthy of confidence that bear the names of prominent business men and wary financiers, who would not embark in any enterprise without the knowledge of its reliability, a

remark which applies to the Klondike Company of which Mayor R. Wilson Smith is a Director. The confidence shown in his judgment was seen by his being entrusted in January 1893 by the Board of Trade to float their mortgage bonds to the extent of \$300,000. The loan was a success being floated at the lowest rate ever obtained for similar bonds in Canada. He has carried through successfully, some of the largest loans in Canada.

Apart from his onerous duties as Mayor of Montreal his private business as a financier requires the closest attention. In this sphere he holds a conspicuous place, in which he has evinced talents of no common order. His engagements are numerous as President or Director of a number of public companies and institutions. He is President of the Canada Accident Insurance Company; Director of the Montreal Safe Deposit Company; Director of the Lachine Rapids Power and Light Company; Trustee of the Guardian Assurance Company; Director of the Montreal-London Gold and Silver Development Company; he holds also the office of Harbor Commissioner, and is a member of the Protestant School Board, a Life Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, and of Notre Dame Hospital. His judgment on financial and insurance questions is so generally respected that his opinion and advice on investments, and other affairs, are in continual request.

He takes much interest also in the world of letters, being proprietor and publisher of the Insurance and Finance Chronicle, which, for the past sixteen years, under his management, has secured the highest place amongst the financial Insurance journals of the Dominion. Some years ago he was elected President of the Press Association of the Province of Quebec.

The esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens is shown by his having been twice elected by acclamation to represent the St. Lawrence Ward in the City Council, and chosen also by acclamation as Mayor of this, the Commercial Metropolis of Canada.

Although so busily occupied with private and public duties he is always ready to lend a willing ear to the appeals of the oppressed and suffering. No widow or orphan ever applied at the Mayor's office in vain. The city clergy of all the churches hear of many of his acts of charity and benevolence which are unknown to the public. The industrial classes know the Mayor to be their friend. He exemplifies what is said in the dedication of this work that, "A generous and sympathetic heart beats under a true and loyal Irish breast." Mayor Wilson Smith was born in Ireland in 1852, and came to Canada in 1878. He is one of the youngest men ever elected Chief Magistrate of this city. Long may he be spared to utilize his energy and talents in promoting the interests of his fellow citizens, and helping the progress of this Canada of ours, with which he has cast in his lot,



RAYMOND F. PREFONTAINE.

Raymond F. Prefontaine, Esq., Q. C., M. P.

NEXT MAYOR OF MONTREAL

It affords me much pleasure to place his portrait and this short sketch in my work as the well known Chairman of the Road Committee of the City of Montreal and at that part which treats more particularly of "The Origin and History of the Streets of Montreal."

No man has done more than he has, in making these Streets of to-day and if certain parties object to the large expenditure for street improvement and the result is not what they think should be—let them recollect that the Streets of Montreal are not now like those of 30 years ago or even of 15 years ago. The Road Committee and he, in particular, merit all praise handicapped as they have been by Legislature Enactments, Companies' Rights and such like actually to have made the Streets of Montreal what they are to-day.

Mr. Prefontaine was born at Longueuil. He is descended from one of the oldest families in the Province. His ancestors settled in what was called New France as far back as 1660. Trained in the Jesuit's College he graduated in McGill University and in 1873 was called to the Bar of the Province, receiving the degree of B. C. L., the same year from McGill. He is now one of the leading Advocates of the City. Entering politics he, at the General Elections of 1875, carried his county, though only 21 years of age, against overwhelming odds. Having been beaten in the general elections of 1878 through the over confidence on the part of his electors, he contested his adversary's election Dr Martel and having unseated him, Mr. Prefontaine was re-elected in 1879. In 1881 he was again defeated. On Hochelaga being annexed to Montreal, Mr. Prefontaine as Mayor of that Village became one of the Aldermen of the City. In 1886 he again ran for Chambly as the Nationalist Candidate and after one of the hottest contests was elected. This was a by-election and before he could take his seat the Federal Elections came on and he had again to fight the battle, which he did successfully. At the next General Federal Elections he was again elected. He is one of the most popular members of the House of Commons. Although he does not speak often, when he does—marked attention is always paid to him and his remarks are effective. He has ever been the friend of the laboring classes and one of the best things to them was brought about by him in obtaining the Law that only half of their wages can be seized for debt. He is extremely popular with all parties and hence he has acquired the high cognomen of "Rex. Prefontaine." May the joint exertion of the Road Committee ultimately result in Montreal having as good streets and public ways as any city in the American Continent.

Alderman RAINVILLE Q.C., M L A.,

Mr. Rainville was born at Ste. Angele de Mannoir in 1852. He was educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe and Ste. Marie de Mannoir and passed a brilliant career in both. He then studied Law under the late and celebrated Joseph Doutre, and graduated at McGill University in 1873. He was admitted to the Bar of Quebec 14th Jan. 1874. He practiced for some years with his brother, the late Judge Rainville, and is now the head of the extensive Law firm of Rainville, Archambault & Gervais. Mr. Archambault at present holds the responsible office of Attorney General in the Marchand Government at Quebec and is one of the best that ever held the reins of that high office in the government of our Province.

Mr. Rainville was elected Alderman for the Centre Ward of Montreal, 1st March 1882 and has always been re-elected since. For six years he was Chairman of the Light Committee and is now the Chairman of the most important Committee, the Finance.

He has also been connected with the Schools of the city, having been a member of the R. C. Board of Commission for some years. Entering politics, he was returned for division No. 3 in Montreal to the Provincial Parliament in June 1890 and has ever since received the respect and support of his constituents. He is still an honorable member of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

Alderman BEAUSOLEIL Q.C., M.P.,

Was born at St. Felix de Valois in 1845, and was educated at Berthier Academy and Joliette College. Arrived in Montreal in 1864, he studied Law in the office of Messrs Belanger and Desnoyers.

In 1866 his love for politics induced him to enter journalism. He wrote for L'Ordre then L'Evenement. In 1868 he became one of the Editors of Le Nouveau Monde, under Joseph Royal and by the brilliancy of his writings was elected chief editor in 1870, which position he held for two years, when he established with the well known L. O. David, the paper so favorably known as Le Bien Public.

In 1877 Mr. Beausoleil became an official assignee, continuing so till 1880 when he resumed his legal studies and was admitted to the Bar the same year.

A few months after, he entered into partnership with the late Premier Honorable Honoré Mercier. The firm was Mercier, Beausoleil, Choquette and Martineau. He was elected in 1882 as Alderman for St. James Ward. He was re-elected in 1885 by acclamation. His principal works as Alderman, are the repeal of the Abattoir Monopoly, and the Statute Labor Tax, and the annexation of Hochelaga and St. Jean Baptiste Wards to the city. In 1867 he was elected member of the House of Commons for the County of Berthier, and has been in Parliament ever since. He is a staunch Churchman, and devoted to his country and party. As an Alderman his past record speaks for itself.

Alderman BRUNET.

Was born at St. Vincent de Paul, 1834. He received a sound elementary education, and at the age of 18 associated himself with a firm of contractors in Montreal. In 1870 he began the manufacture of bricks, which business has developed to an enormous extent, chiefly owing to his energy in working out the details. His first introduction to business was accompanied by the usual difficulties, but his business tact and ability, soon overcame them, and his transactions increased beyond his most sanguine anticipations. He is exceedingly popular, with his own immediate workmen, and his generous kindness is much appreciated by the population of the East End. The laboring men of the city have always found in him a warm sympathizer and advocate of their grievances. Besides his brick business, Mr. Brunet has been engaged in many other commercial transactions. He is a director of several building and railway enterprises. With a strong feeling of patriotism he organised a company to build a road at Montfort which traversed a most fertile region and has been extremely beneficial to the settlers. He afterwards became president of this road. He was one of the founders and directors of the St. Gabriel de Brandon Railway, and has always interested himself in the work of colonization. He is an active director of the Montreal Exposition Co., and a member of the Chamber de Commerce since 1891. He is a leading member of several building organizations and of the Unions St. Pierre and St. Joseph.

He entered public life in 1872, being elected for St. Louis Ward in the Municipal Councils. He retired of his own accord in 1878, and five years later was chosen to represent St. James Ward, which seat he has retained ever since. He is a prominent member in several Committees, and his valuable services were duly recognized by being elected by his constituents, in 1894, by the largest majority ever polled by a candidate for civic honors. His consistent attention to his municipal duties has been properly appreciated by his confreres in the City Council by appointing him their representative on the Catholic Board of School Commissioners. His services to the citizens generally, cannot be over-estimated.

In politics Mr. Brunet is a Liberal. From 1890 to 1892 he represented the St. James Ward in the Provincial Legislature, and his curt, precise business speeches always commanded respect and attention. All his operations have been conducted and brought to success by untiring energy, business tact, and sound common sense.

Alderman GROTHÉ.

Mr. Grothé was born, 1853. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' School in the St. Lawrence Ward. Leaving school he went to learn the trade of a working jeweller under the instructions of his father. His after skill in workmanship and artistic taste very soon placed him in the front rank of competitors. In 1877, he had gained such a position as to enable him to establish a wholesale jewelry store on Fortification lane, where he worked and distributed a considerable part of the jewelry that was used in the city and country. His business increased to such an extent that in 1886 he removed his factory to 95 St. Lawrence Street, where he took his brother, A. A. Grothé, into partnership.

Ald. Grothé is a fair sample of those men who by their energy and intelligence, in the course of time become wealthy, and acquire that position among their fellow-citizens that should be the aim of every workingman in this democratic country of ours, where honor is bestowed upon those to whom it is due, and where honesty and perseverance are always sure to be triumphant.

Ald. Grothé has been a hearty supporter of the various benevolent clubs founded in the city, and is an active officer of the St. Joseph, St. Pierre and the Artisans Societies, and during 1891-92 acted as President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. In 1892, he was nominated by the citizens of the St. Jean-Baptiste Ward to represent them in the City Council. Although suffering from illness and unable to do the usual canvassing, he was triumphantly elected by a large majority.

Alderman LAPORTE.

Hormidas Laporte, of the firm of Laporte, Martin & Cie., wholesale Grocers, St. Peter Street, was born 1850, at Lachine.

He received his education at the village school, and came, in 1866, to Montreal, where he attended Moffatt's Night School, thus evincing, at the very outset of his life, the spirit of energy and worthy ambition which has carried him on his successful career.

After four years, he entered into commercial life, and he took a place as clerk in a retail grocery and during the autumn of the same year, he started, a grocery on his own account.

This business prospered so well on his hands, that in 1881 he sold out and began a wholesale grocery and provision establishment, which increased so wonderfully, that seven years later, he took as partners J. B. A. Martin and J. O. Boucher. In the firm was again augmented by the addition of two other partners.

It is now twenty-five years since this flourishing house was established, and its standing to-day is one of the best in the city. The direction of every detail, has always been under the control and management of the members of the firm, and the confidence with which they were enabled to inspire the public contributed not a little to their triumph. They employ, fifty assistants, and five travellers represent on the road the interests of the house. Mr. Laporte has been for years treasurer, president, and warden of the Congregations and of the different charitable institutions of the parish of St. Joseph. He is Past-President of the Union St. Vincent, and President of the Alliance National, and Past-Treasurer and President of the Association of St. Jean Baptiste, Section St. Joseph.

Mr. Laporte is a member of the Board of Trade, and of the Wholesale Grocers' Association. He was also one of the promoters of the *Chambre de Commerce*. He was for two years Vice-President of the Chamber, and President for the same length of time. He has been since 1895 a Justice of the peace, Director of the Merchants' Telephone Company, and Councillor and Mayor of Dorin Village (Vaudreuil Station), where he resides in summer. He is a Harbor Commissioner.

Alderman COSTIGAN.

He was born in Montreal in 1860, educated at the High School and entered on the study of Law, but owing to ill health he had to abandon all study—after regaining better health, he entered into partnership with his brother, succeeded to the business of their father in 1881. He joined the third Victoria Rifles in 1877 and after serving twelve years, got a Commission in the Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery and rose to the position of Captain and Adjutant. He then transferred to the third Field Battery of Artillery under Lt. Col. Stevenson and succeeded to the rank of Major commanding in 1897:

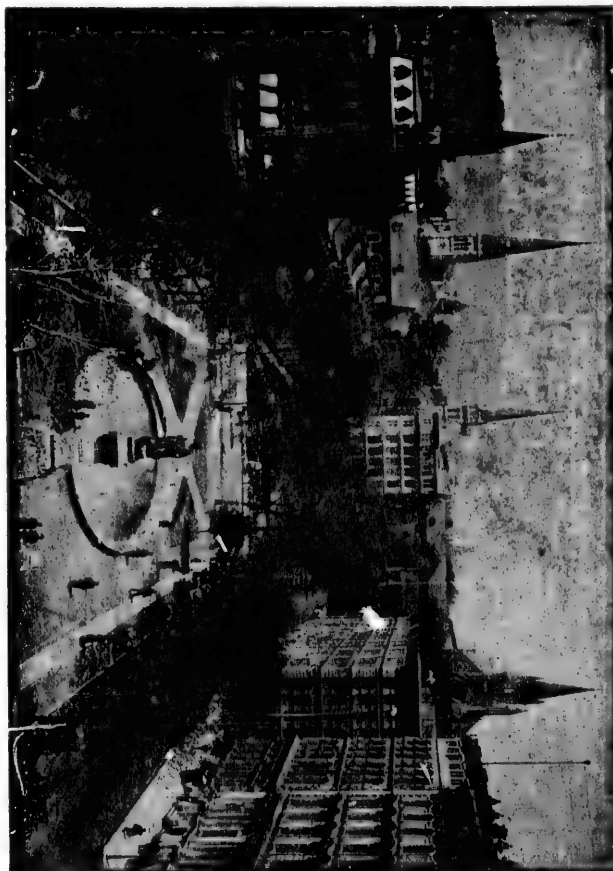
He was elected Alderman for St. Antoine Ward in 1893 and re-elected twice since by acclamation was elected a member of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in 1894 and re-elected in 1897.

Col. STEVENSON.

Is one of the best known men of Montreal. No wonder he should possess qualities which have made him such. His mother was Janet Frances Allan cousin of the Immortal Burns and sister to the late Capt. Allan and Aunt to our well known citizens the late Sir Hugh Allan and the present head of the Allan Line Mr. Andrew Allan.—

The Col. arrived in Canada in 1846. In 1853 he established the printing firm of Messrs. Oowler & Stevenson publishing "The Sun" and for some years "McKay's Directory" now merged for years past in "Lovell's."

VICTORIA SQUARE.



Afterward the Col. carried on the business alone. In 1870 it was merged into the "Montreal Printing Co."—

In 1861 he was elected Councillor for the West Ward and Chairman of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Construction Committee—whilst Councillor he made the first motion to acquire the Mountain as a Public Park. Very great opposition was raised but it became a fact. Retiring from the Council in 1867 he was again elected Alderman for his old Ward and has ever since been in the Council. He is then the father of the Council of Montreal.

In 1886 he was made the Chairman of the Fire Committee and ever since has strived to make this most important branch the finest in America and truly. "Secundus Nulli."

But perhaps as a Military man the Col. is best known to the citizens of Montreal, having been for years the popular Commander of the "Field Battery" from which he retired some years ago. With both the Caledonian and St. Andrew's societies, he has been long connected.

Alderman ARCHAMBAULT.

Was born in 1852. He like so many others who have made their mark in Montreal, was educated at the Brother's School and afterwards at the Montreal College. When quite young he started business with his brothers in 1879 at 1453 Ste. Catherine Street. Their store soon became one of the most frequented Dry Goods establishments in the City.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. When the late Alderman Dupuis made the Ward vacant Mr. Archambault was elected by acclamation to fill his place. He has ever attended to the wants of the Ward "St. James" and been a faithful and energetic servant to his constituents and ever foremost in advocating, every thing to the advantage of that part of the City in which he resides.

Alderman SAVIGNAC.

Was born at Berthier in 1849. He was educated at the Jacques Cartier Normal School where so many of our business men, as well as professional have received their education under the guidance of one of the most erudite men of the country.

This is shown in Mr. Savignac becoming in 1868 both Principal and Professor of St. Cesaire Academy. Resigning this position he came to Montreal, and entered business with F. Drapeau as Tinsmiths, Roofers and Plumbers. When the firm dissolved partnership, he opened an office as an Accountant. Ten years ago he was elected for St Louis

Ward as Alderman which he has represented ever since, there by demonstrating the great hold he has on the electors of that ward. He is a member and a useful one of the Chamber of Commerce and belongs to several Committees of the City Hall. We hope that he will long continue to represent the ward.

Alderman DUPRÉ, M. P.

Very few of our Aldermen attain to the high distinction of being at the same time an Alderman of Montreal and Member of the House of Commons at Ottawa.

Alderman Dupré was born at Vercheres in 1842 and was educated there. After his leaving School and College he came to Montreal at the age of 28. There he started business as a Wood Merchant in company with Mr. Chaussé, which is still continued in the East End on St. Catherine street. He has been an excellent member of the Civic Board and always ready to advance everything connected with his ward and his political career has secured him the confidence of his constituents.

Alderman MARTINEAU.

Was born in 1858. He was educated at Ste Mary's College where he passed a successful curriculum and from which well known Institute he entered McGill College and graduated in Law in 1879.

In 1881 he entered into partnership with the late Premier of Quebec, the Honorable H. Mercier—the firm being styled, Mercier, Beausoleil, Choquette & Martineau.

After the death of the chief he continued practice with success and was lately elected to represent St. Denis Ward in the affairs of the City.

Mr. Martineau is an example of a persevering and pushing man who yet will come to the front rank in political and civic affairs and though of a retiring disposition yet has the true vim and enthusiasm and he will make himself heard in the meetings of the Council.

L. O. DAVID, Esqr City Clerk.

Was born at Sault aux Recollet in 1840 and educated in the College of Ste. Therese. He studied law with the late Judge Mousseau and became his partner until he was admitted to the Bar. He established in conjunction with him and Mr. Desbarats, the well known periodical *L'Opinion Publique*. Retiring from that journal he established along with Mr. Beausoleil the *Bien Public*. By their articles they caused the fall of the Ouimet Government. He left the *Bien Public* in 1876 on account of his views on protection, which he considered would be a good thing for Canada for 10 or 15 years to come. At the end of that period, he



VIGER SQUARE.

changed his views and became a Free Trader with the United States and all other countries.

But it is as a literary man that Mr. David is best known to the reading public of Canada. His great work after he left the *Bien Public* was his well known Book on the Rebellion of 1837-8 and called "Les Patriotes." From that work I have received more than once immense benefit and help in writing up my History of the Montreal Jail for 110 years and I must take this opportunity of thanking him publicly for his endorsement of that work. He kindly wrote these words to me anent my researches of that period both in the Vaults of the Court House and Records of the Prison. "J'ai lu avec le plus grand intérêt le livre que vous venez de publier sur les événements de 1837-8. Vous avez le mérite d'avoir fait connaître une foule de détails et de documents officiels relatifs à ces événements."

Mr. David also published a valuable work entitled "Portraits and Biographies of well known Canadians.

In 1886 he was nominated to the Local House of Parliament for Quebec for the division of Montreal East but refused re-election in 1890. He has for years been the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and was greatly instrumental in getting erected the Monument National—in St. Lawrence street.—For the past few years he has been the City Clerk and by his lore and legal knowledge has greatly aided all those who have come in contact with him ever on the "qui vive" to advance anything beneficial to Montreal or his native Province.

COL., (Chief) HUGHES.

Was born in 1847 at Ste. Therese. His father was an Advocate and Clerk of the Peace. He was educated at Nicolet College and admitted a Notary in 1873 and called to the Bar of Quebec in 1881. He first practiced with Honorable (now Judge) Ouimet. Afterwards he was for ten years Deputy Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of Licenses for the City. Having resigned these appointments he became Brigade Major of No. 6 Military District. In 1880 he was made Major of the 65th Battalion and a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

When the North West Rebellion broke out he waived his rank and went as Major of his old corps to the west which he commanded at the engagements of Frenchmen's cut May 28, 1885. He was recommended by General Middleton to be a full Colonel for his actions in the engagements.

He was appointed Chief of Police of Montreal April 1888, and ever since has been assiduous in looking after the welfare of his men, benefiting them by all possible means. He was the mainspring in getting the Benefit Fund organized, which has done so much good in the past both to the men of the force and their families.

He is sprung from a fighting race, his great grand-father belonged to the Canadian Fencibles and his grand-father to the 78th Highlanders. His Uncle fell at the Battle of Lacolle in the war of 1812.

The Chief is a fine specimen of a fine race who have done their duty to their King or Queen and country,

J. O. A. LAFOREST, Superintendent Water Works

His father was born in 1807 at Joliette Que; and father was Pierre Laforest, Superintendent of Joliette Water Works; He was educated at Joliette College and after followed a course of Civil Engineering at the Polytechnic School of Montreal, where he graduated with honors in 1887. He was appointed first Asst. Engineer of the Montreal and Lake Maskinonge Ry. where he continued to the spring of 1888. He then entered as first asst. Engineer of the Great Northern Ry. In July 1889 he was appointed Deputy Supt. of the Montreal Water Works, and in May 1895 Acting Supt of the same. In December 1896 he was appointed Superintendent of the M. W. Works at the age of 29.

E. McMAHON, Coroner of Montreal,

Was born at the pretty Village of Ste. Rose in 1852. He was educated like so many others at the Montreal College. Having passed successfully through that Institution, he entered McGill University and after taking the course of Law with honor and success graduated from that centre of Learning in 1892. After the death of the late well known Joseph Jones who for some years was Coroner of Montreal Mr. McMahon was appointed in his place, which situation he now fills to the entire satisfaction of all the citizens.

Residing in the Town of Westmount a suburb of Montreal, he was appointed the Recorder of that Municipality and his judicial decisions meet with the entire favor of the inhabitants of that important place.

Mr. McMahon is one of our best musical men in the city, and this is shown by his being the Leader of the Choir of the Notre Dame Church where he has abundance of opportunities to display his talent,

S. H. CARPENTER, Chief Detective.

We cannot say anything regarding our most efficient Chief Detective without speaking of the last Institution in which he was the presiding genius. This Agency was established some years ago and has built up for itself a great business throughout the whole Dominion. It is under Government Patronage, and the subject of our sketch remained its chief manager until he was lately promoted to be the Chief Detective of the City of Montreal. He has had years of experience and is a shrewd, quick and successful professional, as has been seen since he took the reins of office of his Department at the City Hall.

He was born in Argenteuil, 1854 ; and attended the common school in the County until 16, when he went to Ottawa and attended certain studies there.

He joined the City Police Force in 1880 and soon was promoted Sergeant, and afterwards placed in the Detective Department.

Here he remained until 1890 when he resigned on being appointed Detective by the Provincial Government of Quebec with the privilege of going into partnership with Mr. John A. Grose who was then connected with the Canadian Secret Service.

He was partner with Mr. Grose until 1893 when Mr. Grose left to take the management of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. and he continued the management and direction of the Canadian Secret Service Agency until December 1896 when he was appointed to take charge of the City Detective Department.

During the time he was in the Government Service and connected with the Canadian Secret Service Agency he had business for the Government and large Corporations in Canada, which necessitated his travelling all over Canada, the United States and through Cuba and Mexico.

He has been connected during the last fifteen years with the most important criminal cases in this country, and it is a fact that he has always been very successful.

Z. BENOIT, Chief of Fire Brigade.

Was born at St. Jean Chrysostome. He was educated at the Public School of that place and after finishing his studies started life as a clerk in a grocery establishment in 1875.

One of the most useful acts of Mr. Benoit's life was his organization of the St. Henri Police and Fire Brigade, which he raised to a high state of excellence. When the office of Chief of the Fire Brigade of the City of Montreal became vacant, he was appointed in 1888 to fill the responsible office which he has ever done since to the satisfaction of the citizens at large and especially to the Fire Insurance Companies. This is evidenced by the many donations sent to him in aid of the Fireman's Fund. Like the chiefs who have preceded him—he is really the right man in the right place.

J. E. DORÉ.

Was born at the old Village of Laprairie in 1857. He was educated at the Montreal College. After this when quite young he spent several years in the United States, but like many others finding that he could live as well in his native country he returned to Canada and settled in Montreal where he established the company of Doré & Charbonnez.

Being appointed Sanitary Engineer he has fulfilled the duties of that most important office to the satisfaction of all concerned and on him devolves much of the health of the citizens, as regards everything belonging to the Sanitary arrangement of their houses.



ST. LOUIS SQUARE

E. O. CHAMPAGNE, Inspector of Boilers.

Mr. Champagne was born at Sorel, and is now forty-six years of age. He received his education from the Christian Brothers in his native town, and commenced his business career in 1865.

In 1872 he obtained a first-class certificate of Mechanical Engineering, being the first French-Canadian who had sought and obtained that distinction, since the commencement of the Department in 1859. He is President of the Association of Boiler Inspectors of the United States and Canada. He is a practical engineer, and holds to-day the responsible position of Boiler Inspector of the City of Montreal, and Examiner of persons seeking employment in the Department under his surveillance. It is a position of trust, requiring painstaking care and skill, and for the task committed to his charge he is eminently fitted.

It is a grave, and we might say, in this connection, a prosaic work in which he is engaged, and it is therefore with a natural surprise that the stranger learns that Mr. Champagne is a noted sportsman. He is acknowledged on all hands to be a first-class marksman, and is, in fact, the best snap shot in the Dominion.

Among the experts employed in trying and testing fire-engines and pumps in the City of Montreal, he is chief. He was responsible during the trial of the Worthington pumps with a capacity of fifteen million gallons, the first engine of the kind used in the city.

He gained the prize given by the Club de Chasse et de Hêche du Chenal du Moine at the inauguration of their Club House; the money prize given by Mr. Costen for the best marksman of the Province; also another prize, given by the Association of Mechanical Engineers, for the best shot. Mr. Champagne's career as a steamboat engineer extends over a period of fourteen years, during which time he ploughed through the waters of the St. Lawrence, Ottawa and Richelieu Rivers, Lake Champlain and the Upper Lakes, and two seasons on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.



The Public Squares

. . OF . .

MONTREAL.



DOMINION SQUARE, was acquired by purchase in 1373 from Gilman Cheney and others and was formerly the Roman Catholic Burying Ground.

CHAMP de MARS, is the property of the Dominion Government.

DUFFERIN SQUARE, was acquired from the Trustees of the Protestant Burying Ground in 1871.

DALHOUSIE SQUARE, was obtained from the Imperial Government in 1823 and was wiped out by the new C. P. R. Station in 1894.

PLACE D'ARMES SQUARE, Previous to 1845, the Place was not enclosed. In 1845 the ground was levelled, a carriage way was paved around it and an Iron fence was erected.

ST. JAMES SQUARE, was acquired by the City, about the year 1830.

JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE, between Notre Dame and St. Paul streets was opened previous to the Incorporation of the City (1840), and between St. Paul and Commissioners Streets was opened previous to 1836. This square was given to the City for the purpose of being used as a Public Market.

CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE, was purchased from Mr. Wm. Dow previous to 1846, by a resolution of Council (1892) it is now called, **LA PLACE ROYALE**.

PARTHENAIS SQUARE, was formed and macadamised in 1845. In 1858 a piece of ground was purchased from Mr. McGill for the purpose of straightening the N. E. side.

HAY MARKET, was purchased from the Gentlemen of the Seminary in 1865.

PAPINEAU SQUARE, was opened previous to 1845 and was called Queen's Square; it is now called Papineau Avenue, since July 1890, by a resolution of Council.

VIGER SQUARE, was obtained in 1844, the greatest portion of it gratuitously ceded in 1844 by Messrs. Viger and Lacroix; other portions being acquired at different dates, the latest acquisition, having been made by expropriation in 1892.

WESTERN SQUARE, was acquired by the City in 1870.

RICHMOND SQUARE, was opened previous to the year 1844.

VICTORIA SQUARE, the greatest portion of this Square was acquired in 1841 and was called Commissioners Square. In 1888 a piece of land was expropriated at the corner of St. James street for the extension of said square.

PHILLIPS SQUARE, was ceded to the City by Alfred Phillips Esq. in 1842.

BEAVER HALL SQUARE, was ceded to the City by Alfred Phillips Esq. in 1842.

BELLERIVE SQUARE, is City property since 1893.

ST. LOUIS SQUARE, was purchased by the City in 1848, for the purpose of supplying the City with water.

ST. GABRIEL SQUARE, was acquired by the City in 1862.

CHERIER SQUARE, was acquired by the City in 1870.

ST. PATRICK SQUARE, belongs to the Dominion Government.

LOGAN PARK, is the property of the Dominion Government

MOUNT ROYAL PARK, was acquired from 1872 to 1875.



MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

Alderman HARPER.

The subject of this sketch like so many of them who have made their mark in Canada is a native born Scotsman. He was born in Ayrshire, the Land of Burns in the year 1832.

He came to Canada with the family when he was quite a youth. After some years of hard work he started on his own responsibilities in business and it is needless to say, that by his tact, energy and integrity in the same, he has built up one of the largest and best known houses not in Montreal only but throughout the Dominion. This was twenty-five years ago and ever since Mr. Harper has steadily advanced.

He was elected to represent the St. Lawrence Ward in 1895 and has been one of the most energetic of the City Fathers at their Council and Committee meetings, acting sometimes as Deputy Mayor. He is also a Member of the Board of Trade and a Governor of the General Hospital.

Alderman McBRIDE,

He is another of our Aldermen who is a native of Montreal, having been born in the City in 1849. He was educated in Montreal and after passing through his studies entered business and is now one of the most important firms of the city, Vipond, McBride & Co., wholesale fruits. His career shows what push and capacity can do even for any one determined to succeed. This is shown in his having been elected by his fellow citizens to represent them as Alderman for the West Ward, which position he has for years done, to the satisfaction of all, they having always elected him by acclamation. He is also one of the three Aldermen who represent the Protestant School Commission of the Protestant Schools of the City and during his incumbency (which it may be for long in the future) he has seen the work of education extend on all sides and some of the finest educational structures on the Continent built under his regime and that of his confreres. The High School and Aberdeen School are instances of the progress of the Protestant School Commissioners.

Alderman SADLER.

Was born in 1852 and educated at the Model School of Montreal. He commenced business in 1876 with T. Robin in the leather belt manufacturing, in which he is engaged to this day. He was one of the original movers in the Montreal Exposition and has been an active Director of that important Institution since its inception. He is also a Life Member of the Montreal General Hospital and Verduin Protestant Hospital for the Insane and Vice President of the Caledonia Curling Club.

He was elected Alderman for St. Antoine Ward in 1876, and still represents it in the Council.

The present firm is Sadler and Haworth, one of the best known firms in the Dominion in their line of business.

Alderman JACQUES.

He was born at Longueuil, opposite Montreal, in the county of Chambly, 1801. He attended the Longueuil College and passed a satisfactory career in that Institution, afterwards entering as a pupil St. Joseph's Commercial Academy and passing through all its courses.

He then began the same business as his Father, being very necessary to him in his energy and application and at last succeeded to the entire control of it. So conservative is Alderman Jacques (though a strong Liberal) that he still resides in the same place in which his father lived for the past twenty-two years.

He was elected by his fellow citizens in 1894 to represent them in the Council and so effectually has he done so, that he has been always re-elected since. He has ever striven to benefit that part of the city over which he presides and in the Council has always been an active and progressive member. In all governmental and municipal measures he has ever stood on the side of reform and his influence has more than once been felt in the meetings of the Council.

Alderman KINSELLA.

Was born at St. Columba, County of Two Mountains, December, 1846. He came to Montreal when a mere boy and embarked in the grocery business where he was employed for a number of years. Being of an enterprising disposition he decided to go into business on his own account. In his new venture he had unbounded success, so much so that after seven years he decided to build a larger store to supply the demands of his trade. In 1881 he moved into his own block at the corner of Ottawa and Shannon Sts., where success again crowned his efforts, and was, after seven years of continuous hard work, able to retire, yet, he was never happy unless engaged in some pursuit and after one year of rest, during which time he visited the old country he decided to embark in the livery and sale stable business, as he always had a strong fascination for well bred horses and trotting stock. The result was the formation of the partnership of Starr and Kinsella, and the building of one of the largest sale stables in Canada, situated on Mansfield St. He is at present agent for Wm. Dow & Co., of this city.

Mr. Kinsella is an extensive property holder in St. Ann's and St. Antoine Wards. He is a member of the Grocers and Real Estate Associations and also President of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society and the C. M. B. A. Association. He was elected Alderman for Ste. Ann's Ward in 1896.

Alderman CHARPENTIER.

Was born in Montreal in 1859 and received his education at the St. James School of "Les Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne," after which he started in business as a Contractor and Builder in 1885. He has always taken an active part in the different Societies in his Division as seen by his being President of the St. Bridget's Section of the St. Jean Baptiste Society in 1886 and 1887. He was also President of the Joint Committee of the three Parishes of St. Mary's Ward for the large celebration that took place in the east end of the city in 1896. He is also President of St. Vincent de Paul Society.

He was elected in 1896 for St. Mary's Ward and has ever since worked in the Council for the benefit of the city and particularly for his own Division.

B. T. DeMONTIGNY, Recorder of Montreal.

Was born at St. Jerome in 1838. Studied at the College of Joliette. After passing his legal curriculum he was admitted to the Bar in 1858 when he had just attained his majority.

Next year began the movement to raise a battalion of Pontifical Zouaves to aid the Pope in the struggles then going on in Italy.

In 1861 Mr. De Montigny joined this corps and remained two years. He is now the oldest Zouave in Canada. When the first band of crusaders left Montreal in January 1868, we find amongst them the subject of our sketch and Governor Vallee of the Prison and Chief Hughes of the Police and L. Forget Chief Clerk of the Recorder's Court. When they landed in France they caused an immense sensation. "Drapeau blanc en tête, avec la devise"; "Aime Dieu et va ton chemin," these Zouaves were received everywhere with acclamation.

At the beautiful city of Lyons, they received a royal reception and an eminent member of the French Academy wrote an ode on their career. We cannot forbear giving one verse of it.

"Allez votre chemin, Français de Nouveau Monde,
Race de vos aïeux tout à coup ranimée,
Allez laissant chez vous une trace féconde
Offrir un noble sang au Dieu que vous aimez."

After their return to Canada, Mr. DeMontigny resumed the duties of his profession and was made District Magistrate for Terrebonne.

In 1880 he was appointed Recorder of Montreal and for the past 17 years has fulfilled the onerous duties of his office to the satisfaction of all. Many a prisoner has had to acknowledge that through his charity and benevolence the sentence has been suspended or such as the mildest possible to be given. Among Protestants the Recorder is held in high esteem.

PERCIVAL ST. GEORGE

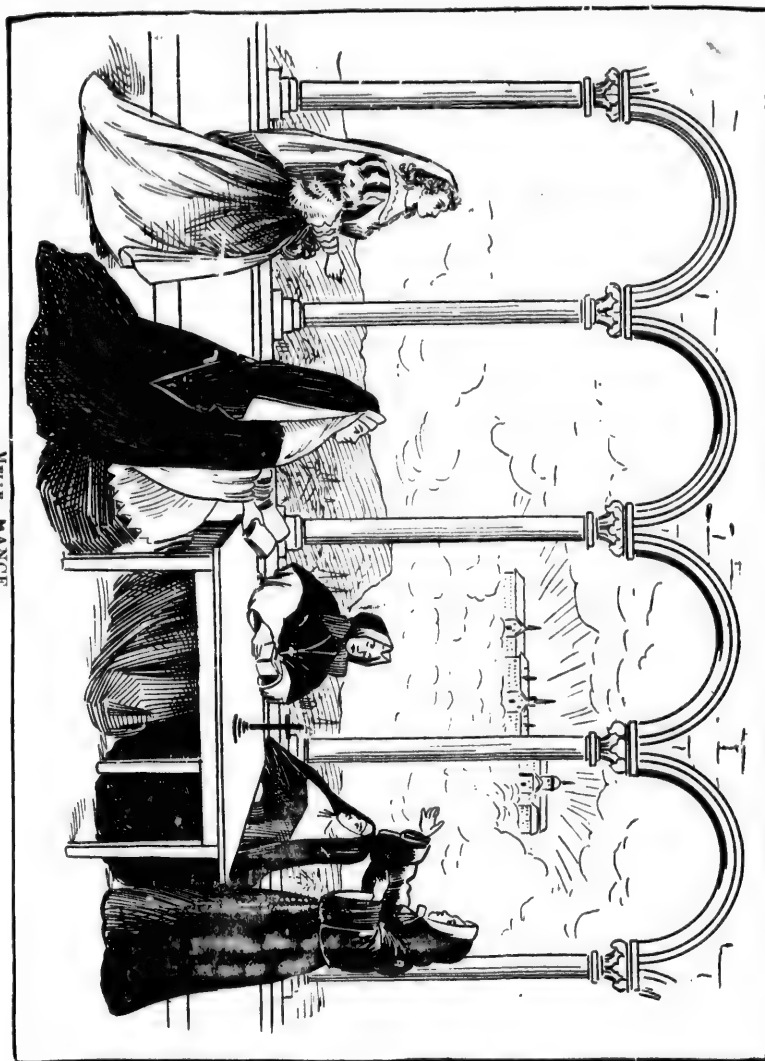
Is also a Scotsman, having been born at Forres, Scotland, 1849. He was educated for seven years in France and finished at the University of Edinburgh. He came to this country in 1886. For four years he was Assistant Engineer in the construction and survey of the C. P. R., then other lines. For eight years he was Deputy Surveyor of the City of Montreal and in 1883 he was appointed City Surveyor which position he still holds.

His position is one of the most arduous and responsible of all the Departments of the City and he is continually called on in Committee or in Council to give information regarding the Streets of the city.

Mr. St. George's knowledge of the City both above and below ground is more than any other man's in Montreal and it requires an energetic mind like his, to keep all things in order and obviate confusion in his office.

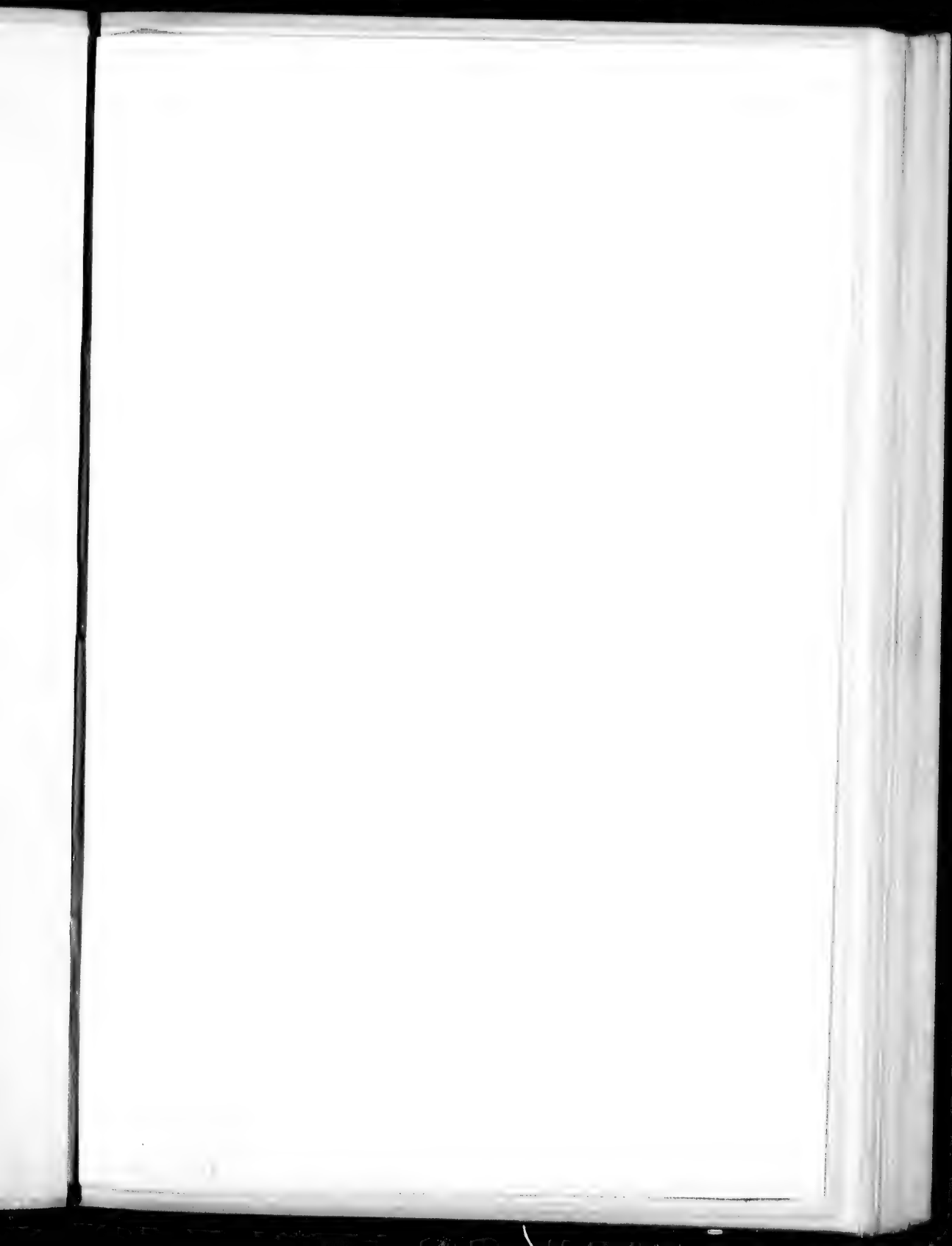
J. ROUER ROY Q.C., City Attorney.

Was born in 1821, in Montreal, his father was Joseph Roy, who represented the City of Montreal in the Quebec Legislature, before 1837. On the occasion of his death, in 1856, Hon. Joseph Papineau thus spoke of him:—"The one we have lost has left us none but noble examples to imitate, and not one act or one word that requires to be excused." His mother belonged to a family of Italian origin, which was allied to the noble house of the Rouer de Villeray of France. Mr. Roy, was educated at the Montreal College, where he took a full classical course, under Messire Baile, completing his studies in 1838. He then began the study of Law under the Hon. M. O'Sullivan, formerly Solicitor-General for Lower-Canada, and afterwards Chief Justice. On Mr. O'Sullivan being elevated to the Bench, Mr. Roy continued his studies under the Hon. Andrew Stuart, also one of the Solicitor-Generals of the Province, and completed them, some eighteen months before he became of age. He was called to the Bar in February, 1842. After a brilliant career as a Barrister and leading Attorney, he was, in 1862, appointed joint City Attorney, for the City of Montreal, with the late Henry Stuart Q.C., and acted in that capacity up to the year 1876. when he became the sole Legal Adviser of the City. In 1856, he was unanimously elected by his



Mlle Mance.

brother barristers Syndic of the Bar of Quebec, which position he held for four years. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1864 he has been President of the Library committee of the Bar. In 1887 he was elected Batonnier of the Bar of Quebec and Batonnier General of the Province on first June 1888. He was appointed by the Fabrique, in 1870, Churchwarden of the parish of Notre-Dame. This is an honor conferred upon a very limited and selected number of persons, Mr. Roy being only the second member of the Profession who has held this honorable position. He is also first Vice-president of "The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal." He is a linguist of no mean ability, and a thorough Latin and Italian scholar also well versed in Greek lore and as familiar with the English language, as with his native French. He was captain of the Voltigeurs in 1849, shortly after the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal. During his career as a practising Barrister, he has had many interesting cases, and has been entrusted with several before Her Majesty's Privy Council in England, particularly the case of Lachevrotière dit Chavigny and the City of Montreal. This case arose out of a dispute with regard to one of the principal squares of the City. We may also mention the litigation between the City and Sir Hugh Allan and Lemoine, in connection with the Mount Royal Park, involving half a million of dollars. His son, to-day ranks among the rising Civil engineers of Canada, being Superintendent of all the public works of the Province of British Columbia.



Notre Dame Street,

"La Grande Rue."

In commencing the Origin of the Streets of Montreal I feel pleasure in placing before my Readers the testimony of one of the greatest of Canadian writers Sir. J. M. LeMoyne of Quebec who sent me the following after having read "The Star" of this city, where it published the basis of the extended histories and notes which are now published in Book Form. He says "I have read with much interest your history of the origin of the names of the Montreal streets, and hope it will be preserved in the more durable shape of a brochure, such information I am sure you will find thousands of readers in Montreal and elsewhere."

Montreal, as we all know, from the date on the beautiful Monument lately erected to its founder Maisonneuve in Place d'Armes Square, was laid out in the year A D 1642. It was then, indeed, a small and "humble Town" bounded as it still is, by the grand old River St. Lawrence on the South, then extending to the North as far as what is now called Fortification Lane near Craig and running from near McGill street to the Citadel (Dalhousie Square) East. The shape was a regular parallelogram and accordingly the three principal streets were again intersected by others running from the St. Lawrence to Fortification Lane north.

These three main streets and their adjuncts will be first spoken of as they are the oldest ones in the City and then the others in detail.

Let us then begin with the first street traced out in the old Town of Montreal.

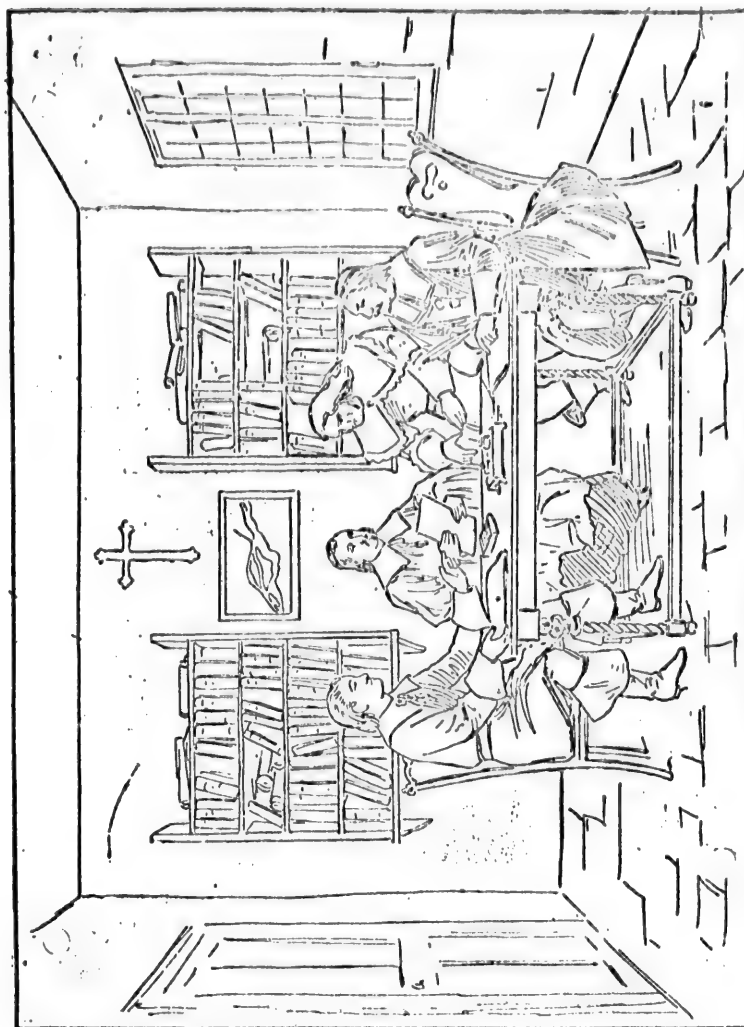
This street running now far beyond the precincts of the old Town goes to the East, through Montreal and the prosperous suburb of the Town of Maisonneuve and to the West through the populous Town of Ste. Cugonde. It was formerly divided into three parts, St. Joseph street, Notre Dame street and Ste. Mary street. Some years ago they all merged in the more appropriate name of Notre Dame.

This street was the very first ever laid out in Montreal. Thirty years after the location of Ville Marie or Mariopolis by Maisonneuve, M. Dollier de Canon traced out as near to the centre of the Town as possible Notre Dame Street. "Il traça d'abord au centre, une grande

rue, et qui parcourait tout la Ville principale, il lui donna le nom de Notre Dame, en l'honneur de la Tres-Sainte Vierge qui avait été choisie comme Patronne de la Ville."

What changes have taken place and what scenes have been enacted since that good Sulpician, with his pair of compasses and pen traced out old Notre Dame street in the proces verbal of date 12th March 1672. Let us try to realize a few of them chronologically. Of course, we may say, till the beginning of this century everything beyond the Town proper, was *Terra incognita* the only great unalterable thing, being the old St. Lawrence River flowing on the same as it had ever done, since the days of that cataclysm, when that great flood of water flowing from north to south through all this pleasant land, was arrested by upheavals and the valley of the St. Lawrence was formed and the most wonderful River on the surface of the globe came into existence, that river which got its name, by Canada's renowned Explorer Jacques Cartier. It still, during all these years, when the country was wild flowed majestically on, as it will do for centuries to come - but who can foresee what wonderful events will happen to mark the progress of advance and make the old River subservient to the wants of man? The first scene which looms up in pictorial panorama of Notre Dame street, leads us back to the American Revolution of 1775 and following years.

The Americans determined then to take Canada, and for this purpose they sent two armies toward the North. In connection with this movement General Montgomery had detached Col. Ethan Allen with 150 men from the main army to attack Montreal. On the 24th October 1775, he crossed the St. Lawrence three miles below the City at Longue Pointe. No sooner did General Carleton know of it than he assembled 30 regulars and about 200 militia, French and English, of the town, and put them under the command of Major Carden, who, early next day, marched down to Longue Pointe and encountered the enemy. The Americans had possessed themselves of some houses and barns. An engagement took place which lasted half an hour, when the colonists under Allen were completely defeated, and he and his whole command were taken prisoners of war. Afterwards they were all liberated when their main army under Montgomery took Montreal. The American armies were commanded respectively by Montgomery and Arnold as their generals. They first took the route of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River, capturing all the fortified places on their way, as St. Johns, Chambly and Sorel. At Sorel, Montgomery placed heavy batteries to prevent any communication between Quebec and Montreal; and as soon as he marched to take the latter place, Governor Carleton was obliged to escape to Quebec, which he reached under the skilful guidance of Captain Bouchette and his aide-de-camp, Chas. DeLanardière."



MAISONNEUVE SIGNING PAPERS.

The Americans took Montreal and entered the city on the 13th November, 1775, and finding abundance of fine thick woollen cloth, Montgomery clad all his troops in this Canadian stuff. They did not remain long in the city, but set out for Quebec, which was reached on the 5th day of December, 1775. An act of heroism and patriotism occurred at this time well worthy of being noticed here. It was necessary to communicate with the General at Quebec from Montreal; but by the strict watch of the Americans at Sorel it was impossible now to pass by the River St. Lawrence. In the exigencies of the case, two French Canadians stepped forward and volunteered for the office.

The true history of this daring deed has been sent to me by M. Papineau, son of the Leader of the Rebellion of 1837-8. He thus writes. "Very important dispatches from Genl. Howe in New York to Governor Carleton in Quebec having reached Montreal, the Seminary confided them to two of their most trusted pupils, Captain Joseph Lamothe (connected with the Indian Department and Joseph Papineau (my Grandfather). They went together along the south side of the Richelieu District, where many of the people sympathised with the Continentals and were in arms, and when they got to Levis, crossed at night, clothed in white dominos, that they might not be seen on the snow and ice by the American sentries. They safely entered the City of Quebec and delivered the dispatches to the Governor, and remained all winter among the Defenders of the Ancient Capital. They had the dispatches in a hollow stick and looked like care worn tramps or voyageurs. This account is authentic from the lips of my Grandfather to me."

The news of the capture of Montreal was the means of so strengthening Quebec that it resulted in the death of Montgomery and retreat of his army. Followed by the British Army, they abandoned Sorel, Chambly, St Johns and of course Montreal.

Very little authentic history tells us anything about the eastern part of the Island of Montreal until the beginning of this century and even till it had advanced into the decades. At the closing years of the eighteenth century, an Englishman John Molson by name, arrived in this country and soon showed his aptitude for business by erecting a large building on the north bank, of the river near the centre of Ste. Mary's Rapids. Not long after this a large foundry was established about the commencement of this century and this place should be well remembered by all Canadians as it was a celebrated spot in steam navigation. Let us now take our second view in the panorama of Notre Dame Street and from my "History of Montreal" published a few years ago.

THE FIRST STEAMBOATS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

From the days when Jacques Cartier first sailed on the waters of the St. Lawrence river to the beginning of this nineteenth century, that is for over 250 years, all travel between Quebec and Montreal had either been by a tedious journey along the north or south of the river and occupying many weary and dreary days, or by the almost equally weary and dreary mode of batteaux, sailing partly and partly paddling, but mostly pulled along the banks.

This waterway was that by which many expeditions during the régime of "La Belle France" went either to victory or sometimes annihilation from the hands of the savage Indians, their powerful enemies, who then swarmed throughout the country.

It also was the route by which, after "the Cession," British troops and expeditions were sent from the "Ancient Capital" to various points and places throughout the continent, and previous to railways.

It was by this route, the bosom of the St. Lawrence, that the chivalrous Jacques Cartier came, when he discovered Hochelaga.

It was by this route that the great explorer Champlain came when he gave its name to Lachine (the way to China), and passed on and pushed westward even to the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron.

On its bosom sailed the expedition under General Murray, which resulted in the capitulation of Montreal in 1760.

By the other route *i.e.*, by land, the army of Montgomery passed on to besiege Quebec, and to meet there with defeat, and the General with his death.

Hardships innumerable presented themselves in the land journey, whilst dangers by day and by night continually stared the hardy voyageurs in the face when they made their journeys from Quebec to Montreal. This was always the more difficult of the two journeys—the heavy and swift flowing currents of the St. Lawrence made progress much slower and laborious, and with all the detours they had to make rendered the up voyage much more fatiguing and dangerous than that between Montreal and Quebec. Here in the down voyage the hardy voyageur had the help of the swift-flowing current to carry his batteau along.

No wonder then that when, in the year 1803, JOHN MOLSON declared that he would navigate the St. Lawrence between these two cities in a vessel propelled by steam, and in one-tenth of the time occupied heretofore by either route, and against all wind and tide, he had all the city incredulous. Montreal laughed at him, and declared it could never be done. Montreal said it was impossible. All the city unanimously declared it was the idea of an enthusiast, and utterly impracticable,

Nevertheless there were some who had heard the news that such a thing *had* been done at New York. There FULTON had sailed his little steamer successfully without sail or oar, on the River Hudson, not long before.

JOHN MOLSON thought what could be done in New York and on the Hudson *could also be done* in Montreal and on the St. Lawrence. After patiently working and completing all the parts of his little craft, this enterprising, energetic and public-spirited merchant, on the 3rd day of November, 1809, got the steam up in his "ACCOMMODATION," as the vessel was called, and amidst the *lazzas* and the cheers of almost the whole inhabitants, who had crowded every vantage of ground for the occasion, the little craft shot into the current at St. Mary, and after a voyage of 66 hours, 30 of which she was at anchor, safely arrived at Quebec. Here the whole city, as in Montreal, crowded to the beach to behold this wondrous and nautical phenomenon. To them, as the pretty little "Accommodation" gracefully came sailing in to their harbor, appeared the beautiful line of the poet, "She walks the water like a thing of life." in all its truth and perfection.

Nothing perhaps will give a better idea of the excitement of the city and the description of the vessel than the following extract from the Quebec *Mercury* which thus chronicles the arrival of the "Accommodation" in that city. It says: "On Saturday morning at eight o'clock, arrived here from Montreal, being her first trip, the steamboat 'Accommodation' with ten passengers. This is the first vessel of the kind that ever appeared in this harbor. She is continually crowded with visitants. She left Montreal on Wednesday at two o'clock so that her passage was 66 hours, 30 of which she was at anchor. She arrived at Three Rivers in 24 hours. She has, at present, berths for 20 passengers, which next year, will be considerably augmented. NO WIND OR TIDE CAN STOP HER! She has 75 feet keel and 85 feet on deck. The price for a passage up is \$9 and \$8 down, the vessel supplying provisions. The great advantage attending a vessel so constructed is, that a passage may be calculated on to a degree of certainty in point of time, which cannot be the case with any vessel propelled by sail only. The steamboat receives her impulse from an open, doublespoked, perpendicular wheel, on each side, without any circular band or rim. To the end of each double spoke is fixed a square board, which enters the water, and by the rotary motion of the wheels acts like a paddle. The wheels are kept in motion by steam operating within the vessel. A mast is to be fixed in her, for the purpose of using a sail when the wind is favorable, which will occasionally accelerate her headway."

This first experiment in the steam navigation of the St. Lawrence by Mr. Molson having been found perfectly feasible, and from the very beginning both successful and profitable as regards passengers and freight he determined to extend his work, making it a national

undertaking, and accordingly there appeared in the *Montreal Gazette* of date Nov. 26th, 1810, an advertisement from that gentleman, to this effect :—

"Public notice is hereby given, that John Molson, of the city of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province, during its next session, for a law giving him the exclusive right and privilege of constructing and navigating a steamboat or steamboats, or of causing a steamboat or steamboats to be constructed and navigated within the limits of this Province, for the space of fifteen years, to be computed from the 1st of May next."

It may be supposed that his Bill was successfully passed by the Legislature, as we find him in 1812 busy building another vessel, but of far larger dimensions; It was no less than 130 feet keel and 24 feet beam. On the 4th day of May, 1813, she made her first trip, and afterwards, and during that season especially, did splendid service in conveying troops and munitions of war from Quebec to Montreal and other points of vantage ground for Great Britain and Canada during the war between those countries and the United States.

Nine months before her first trip, on a bright Thursday afternoon, the sun shining clearly down on Mariopolis and St. Helen's Isle, 300 of the best families of Montreal assembled together to witness the launching of this wonderful vessel. It had been built at Logan's ship yard Ste. Mary's Current. Such an uncommon occurrence brought together one of the most representative assemblies that ever in those days met. His Excellency the Governor General, His Lady and suite were all present, and occupied seats on the platform; close to the vessel, merchants and ministers, priests and laymen, the wealth and beauty of Montreal were all there, for the beauty of our grandmothers and great-grandmothers at the commencement of this century could compare favorably with that of their grandchildren at its close. And now arrives the sublime moment, that eventful time, when Her Excellency breaks the traditional bottle of wine across the bow of the vessel, and baptizes her by the name of "SWIFT-SURE"; at the same moment her stays are cut away, and amidst the thunders of the salute of 19 guns, amidst the huzzas and cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs of the privileged spectators and of the thousands of citizens who congregated every inch of ground, where one could see, on Ste. Helen's Island, Isle Ronde, Longueuil shore and the Gale Farm seabeach, the "Swift-Sure" slid gracefully from her moorings on, into the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence, her future home.

And well she bore her name SWIFT and SURE, during these perilous times for Canada. She bore her military burdens wherever and whenever the occasion required, and by these trips greatly conduced to the utter failure of American usurpation of Canadian soil in 1812 and 1813.



NOTRE DAME STREET.

The third view is an interesting one and shows the vicissitudes of war. As the first shows the American soldier strutting along Notre Dame street in all the pride and panoply of conquest after Montgomery had captured Montreal, so this view reverses the picture and we behold him led along that same old street, a sorry prisoner of war and all through the energy and pluck of our own Militia.

Let me quote the following account from the *Montreal Herald* of Tuesday, September 12th, 1812 of the entry of the American General Hull and his army as prisoners of war into Montreal. It says:

'Montreal, September 12th: Last Sunday evening, the inhabitants of this city were gratified with an exhibition equally novel and interesting.

"That General Hull should have entered our city so soon at the head of his troops, rather exceeded our expectations. We were, however, happy to see him, and received him with all the honors due to his rank and importance as a public character. The following particulars relative to his journey and reception at Montreal may not be uninteresting to our readers.

"General Hull and suite, accompanied by about 25 officers and 350 soldiers, left Kingston under an escort of 130 men, commanded by Major Heathcote of the Newfoundland regiment. At Cornwall the escort was met by Captain Gray of the Quarter-Master General's Department, who took charge of the prisoners of war, and from thence proceeded with them to Lachine, where they arrived about two o'clock on Sunday afternoon. At Lachine, Captains Richardson and Ogilvie with their companies of Montreal Militia and a company of the King's, commanded by Captain Blackmore, formed the escort till they were met by Col. Auldjo with the remainder of the flank companies of the Militia, upon which Captain Blackmore's company fell out and presented arms as the General passed with the others, and then returned to Lachine, leaving the prisoners of war to be guarded by the Montreal Militia alone. The line of march then proceeded to the town in the following order, viz:

"1st. Band of the King's Regiment.

"2nd. The 1st division of the escort.

"3rd. General Hull in a carriage, accompanied by Captain Gray; Captain Hull and Major Shakelton followed in a second carriage, and some wounded officers occupied four other carriages.

"4th. The American officers.

"5th. The non-commissioned officers and men.

"6th. The second division of the escort.

"It unfortunately proved rather late in the evening for the vast concourse of spectators assembled to experience the gratification they so anxiously looked for. This inconvenience was, however, in a great

measure remedied by the illumination of the streets through which the line of march passed. When they arrived at the Governor's house the General was conducted in and presented to His Excellency Sir George Prevost. He was received with the greatest politeness, and invited to take up his residence there during his stay in Montreal. The officers were quartered in Holmes' Hotel, and the soldiers were marched to the Quebec Gate Barracks. The General appears to be about sixty years of age, and bears his misfortune with a degree of resignation that but few men in similar circumstances are fitted with."

Some days after, the prisoners started for Quebec under a guard of Militia, commanded by Major Shakelton. General Hull had in the meantime been exchanged at Montreal for thirty British prisoners taken in the hands of the Americans, and all the United States Militia taken prisoners at Detroit, were sent home.

The last great historical picture as regards this street is from the pen of John Frazer taken from his interesting volume—"Pen and Ink Sketches."

Sunday, the 4th of November, 1838.

The present generation will appreciate this sketch of the opening day of the second rebellion of Lower Canada by one who was an eye-witness. The rebellion of 1837 had closed and the winter of 1838 passed over quietly so far as Lower Canada was concerned.

"Springtime came, summer passed, a bountiful harvest crowned the year, and the blasts of November had again made fields and forests bare. Low, murmuring sounds of discontent were then heard, over the whole length and breadth of the land, something like a smouldering volcano, ready to burst forth at any moment.

On Sunday morning, the 4th of November, 1838, the standard of rebellion was again raised in Lower Canada. The whole south side of the St. Lawrence was once more in open rebellion. The principal camps were at Beauharnois and Chateaugay.

The first actual outbreak of this second rebellion occurred at Beauharnois on Saturday afternoon, the 3rd. The patriots, seized the mail steamer 'Henry Brougham,' while on her way down from the Cascade to Lachine. The passengers were detained as prisoners, among whom were Sheriff McIntyre, of Cornwall, and Duncan McDonald, of Montreal.

In the early morning of Sunday, the 4th, the patriots of Chateauguay marched in force on Caughnawaga to disarm the Indians. The Indians were then attending early mass in a small Chapel half a mile behind their village. The Chapel was surrounded by the patriots. They said they came as friends. The Indians expressed surprise that friends should come armed, and asked them to pile their arms preparatory to a friendly talk. The patriots piled their arms—they were immediately taken possession of by the Indians. Sixty-four of the patriots were made prisoners; eleven more were secured during the day, making in all seventy-five prisoners. The rest of them escaped through the woods to their camp at Chateauguay.

The arrival of the prisoners at Lachine was the first intimation there of the outbreak of the second Rebellion. The Indians of Caughnawaga crossed the river with the first lot of sixty-four prisoners and handed them near the Windmill, close by the old French Parish Church, just at the foot of the cross and leading through Cote St. Paul. This was about ten o'clock. The people of Lower Lachine were then on their way to attend morning service at the different churches. Fancy their surprise! It did not take long to muster Captain Pegley's Company of Foot and twenty of the Cavalry, who took the prisoners in charge.

The line of march was soon formed. Instead of taking the high road to Montreal by the way of Cote St. Pierre—the Upper Lachine road—the march was taken by the cross road through Cote St. Paul. It was a hard tramp of three hours; it had been raining most of the previous week; the mud was ankle deep. The men would not hear of any conveyances being provided; the prisoners must walk it—they said; the men also walked. The march of this escort and their prisoners through Cote St. Paul and the Tanneries caused great excitement.

By the time it reached the Tanneries fully one hundred stragglers had joined, but not exactly comprehending what it really was, as perfect silence was maintained in the ranks.

News of the incoming prisoners, with their escort, had early reached town. Their numbers were swelled by hundreds of stragglers on their onward course. There were no telegraphs in those early days to transmit the news, and the report had reached Montreal that the Lachine Brigade was marching in, in full force, having the whole rebel camp of Chateauguay as prisoners; such was the actual report that reached the city that Sunday morning, the 4th November, 1838.

The reader of this day may picture to himself the excitement, hurry and bustle on the streets of old Montreal caused by this report.

Far out in the outskirts of the city, towards the Tanneries, the escort was met by thousands of the citizens. The sight that met their astonished gaze was strange and new to them. Here was a large body of men advancing, having been largely supplemented by stragglers. Ten of the

Lachine Troop rode in front and ten in the rear, and on both sides were thirty men of the Lower Lachine Company of Foot, having the sixty-four prisoners in the centre. The stragglers who had joined were totally ignorant of the whole affair, except the fact of seeing the prisoners and their escort. The writer was one of the escort. There have been, time and again, many programmed processions in our streets, but never before nor since that day has so remarkable a procession passed along the streets of Montreal. In front and in rear, as steady as regulars, rode the young boys of the Lachine Troop with their bearskin helmets and drawn swords, and the Foot Company on both sides with fixed bayonets, guarding and protecting the prisoners from the surrounding, excited citizens. They moved along steadily and in perfect silence.

Come, young Canadian reader, and take your stand with us on the front steps of the old French Parish Church in Place d'Armes Square. Let the time to be about three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the 4th of November, 1838; and in retrospect, let us cast our eyes up Notre Dame street; an immense crowd, reaching back to McGill street, having no flags waving nor drums beating to announce their approach, is slowly, solemnly advancing in funeral-like procession! What is it, and who are they? It is the escort from Lachine with their sixty-four prisoners wending their way down to the then new goal, with thousands of the citizens lining the streets and following in the rear.

It was a sad day and truly 'a funeral-like procession' for the poor prisoners, all young men, in the prime of life and manhood. They had marched out from their Cramp at Chateauguay in the early dawn of the Sunday morning, in high hopes and full of life and vigor. They were now in the afternoon on their way to be enclosed within prison walls! The writer remembers well the imploring and anxious looks of those poor young boys! and although fifty years have passed away he can hardly now restrain the 'welling tears,' as that picture rises vividly before him. A few of them were afterwards liberated; others of them suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the crime of high treason! and others were transported.

On our arrival at the new gaol, and during our short stay there, cabs and caleches were arriving filled with prisoners to be locked up, having some notable men among them. The sun had gone down, and that never-to-be forgotten Sunday night closed in darkness over the unlighted streets of old Montreal. The Lachine escort, after handing over their prisoners to the gaol guard, reformed for their rendezvous at Grant's Hotel, on St. Henry street, the Montreal headquarters of the Lachine Brigade, to partake of refreshments preparatory to their return march home.

The escort, after leaving the gaol, had over ten miles to reach home; rain was then pouring down in torrents.

The tramp up old St Mary and Notre Dame streets was a tiresome one of two miles over muddy roads to Grant's Hotel. The streets were crowded with armed men. Guards and pickets were being posted at every exposed part of the city, and cannon placed at every avenue or road leading into the country and facing the river.

After leaving Grant's Hotel, our return march was up St Maurice street; we had in charge a large quantity of ammunition and other supplies which we found waiting us at Grant's to be conveyed to Lachine. The city gate at Dow's brewery closed behind us with a death-like sound, allowing us to grope our way as best we could through the thick darkness ahead.

There were no macadamized roads in those early days; it was mud everywhere, and thick darkness all around! Worse still, a concealed enemy might be met with at any moment.

At nearly every mile a cavalryman dashed past, hailing us, with despatches to or from Montreal; it was an exciting march. Tired, wet and hungry, the escort reached its headquarters, Laflamme's Hotel, Lachine, by 10 o'clock that night.

Fifty years have passed away, and from the seed sown broadcast over the land during that Rebellion, there arose high and above the ruins of the patriots' visionary republic, the GRAND STRUCTURE or FOUNDATION of CANADA'S PRESENT RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, entombing or casting to the winds all family compacts or other obstructions, and securing to Canadians their rights as free-born British subjects; and in truth it must be said, that Canadian liberty had not its birthright under the sunshine or the smile of heaven, but was nursed and cradled amid the rage and the strife of fratricidal foes.

The time will come when the memories of Canada's rebel dead of 1837 and 1838 will be revered and held sacred in every British colony, distant or near, as the fathers of Colonial Responsible Government, under which every British colony is now governed.

And on the pages of Canadian History—yet to be written—the rebel dead of Canada of 1837 and 1838 will be classed in comparison and held up side by side with the great Barons of England who, on Runnymede, demanded and obtained from King John the great Charter of English Liberty."

The sequel to this picture follows, when less than two months afterwards, the first two of the twelve judicial murders took place, above the entrance gate of the present jail and not as a writer lately declared, at the Old Jail, which stood between the present City Hall and Court House.

The reader must remember that the wall and gate of the jail as it now stands are of modern structure. The old wall came out several yards into what is now the joining of Craig and Notre Dame streets, and thousands annually pass over the very spot where these twelve Patriots died for their country and with their latest breath pronounced these soul inspiring words "Vive la Liberté"

The following lines, if not poetic, show full patriotism and it may be added that the conditions of the day, as regards its appearance on that sad morning of December and all the incidents of the execution are quite authentic.

Lines on the Jubilee, of 1837-8.

1

Hark! a slow funeral dirge, suggestive of their fate,
Is heard this early morning, eighteen hundred, thirty eight,
For before the Sun has mounted far up the eastern sky,
Two citizens, true Patriots, are doomed this day to die,
"Dulcé pro patria mori"—yes, for their native land,
They have the honor first, of that twelve Sacred Band,
Who cheerfully laid down their lives, that we may now enjoy.
Their fruits of patriotism—none to fear, none ne'er to annoy.
To them and their compatriots, we owe our prestige now,
Those rights of manhood we possess, we reap what they did sow,
Should not ev'ry eye then shed a tear though fifty years have flown,
When their heroic sacrifice and death we think upon?

2

Hark! slowly booms their death knell, but even the very sun
Forgets to shine this morning, on the foul deed to be done;
Masses, thick, black, sepulchral, of clouds, are in the sky,
As if Nature wept upon them in mystic sympathy.
But now the hour approaches, to end the life of two,
The first of these twelve Patriots whose souls were firm and true,
Who suffered Death all calmly, and their principles maintained,
Whose latest breath spoke liberty and liberty was gained,
A Beacon to posterity, who for their country's sake
Stepped lightly unto martyrdom and by whose death did wake
Eternal principles, then found to set their country free
Whose dying words, the last on Earth, were "Vive la Liberté."

NOTARIES ATTOGRAPHS.

3

And this was at the Noel time, that season of Christ's Birth,
 When Peace, goodwill should flow to man, from Heaven above to Earth,
 Oh! who could three days afterwards, thus chant the Angel's lay
 When such a martyrdom had been, upon St. Thomas Day!
 Who could take up Noel's Carol chanting or singing then,
 "Glory to God in Highest, on Earth, Peace towards men!
 Oh weary sad and sorrowful, must have been that Noel morn
 To those remaining Captives, who had seen their comrades torn
 From their embrace, and led unjust, to shame and ignomy,
 A Gallows only to adorn—a felon's death to die;
 Oh had they seen a soldier's death, like Chenier, in the field
 For Liberty their Life to give—their heart's blood there to yield,
 But to be hanged e'en like a dog upon the gallows tree,
 For all the World to look upon, for all the World to see,
 Yes that was shame, and yet they went with boldness and with grace
 To show a good example, and meet death face to face;
 Young, though both were—a Boy one—in years they'll ne'er grow old
 Their actions shall remain that morn, the boldest of the bold;
 They lightly stood upon the drop, and when that drop did fall,
 For Liberty, they gave their Lives—their Home—their Hopes—their A l.

J. D. B.

Now let us turn to the Old Court House and Jail which stood where the present Court House stands in the space between it and the City Hall.

What awful sights have been witnessed here. Let me give one of the past century and a few more in this present century to show that mighty progress has been made not only in the extension of Montreal's buildings but in the administration of her Laws. What a tremendous "hue and cry" would be raised (the present "Society for the protection of Women and Children," being in the van), if such a sentence was now recorded by either the Police Magistrate or the Recorder, against any of the many females that appear before them and for the self same offence as the one recorded of. We may truly be thankful that we live in the end not the beginning of this 19th century—and yet they were then good godly men (both French and English) these Magistrates who ordered such barbarous punishments. In my experience I have seen for instance, a prisoner lashed in the Jail, but 25 lashes were the whole number given.

In those early days that number was frequently administred to a woman for "Petty Larceny" and soldiers received from 100 to 500 and sometimes 1000 lashes for a breach of military discipline. It is remarkable

that in these old records the number 39 most frequently occurs. Then good old Montreal Justices evidently had in their mind, when giving sentence, the story of St. Paul where he writes "Of the Jews received I thrice, forty stripes save one." In one or two instances these good old gentlemen forgot the Bible and the sentence was 40 stripes. If a prisoner now-a-days received the half of this amount, he thinks himself murdered; strange as it may seem there are goody men and women who feel compassion for him though his crime deserved 100.

The first instance of "felony" is adjudicated on in the May meeting of the Court, 1765. It was a case of a man and his wife, with a negro, stealing different articles. It is thus recorded: "Sentence of William and Elinor March, and George the Nagre." "They are to go back to the place of their confinement, the said William March to be stript to the waist, and Elinor March to have her back only stript, and the said George, the Nagre, and each tyed to the cart tail, and beginning at the gaol or prison, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock in the forenoon on Friday next, they are to proceed along round by the Intendants and then to the Market Place, and round by Saint Francis street and through the Parade to place begun at, during which round they are to receive 25 stripes each on the naked back, besides 25 stripes each on the naked back, when at the Market place." This is the first instance of a man and woman being flogged. Elizabeth Upton is also condemned by the same Court for felony: "That she go back to the prison and there receive 25 stripes and then be discharged."

On the opening of the Court, July 22nd, 1765, the names of the Justices are Jn. Dumas, Daniel Robertson and Isaac Todd. It seems that our friend "the Nagre" either didn't think much of his 50 lashes received three months previously—or that the cuticle of his back like his skull was so thick as to defy "the cat." We find him at this Court again a prisoner for stealing "two pieces of silk ribbon." Knowing there was no use of prevarication, as a witness swore dead against him, he acknowledged his crime and pleaded guilty. This is the sentence which he received: "That the said George, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the forenoon of Tuesday the 22nd August, be stript naked to the waist, and tied at a cart tail at the gaol, and then to receive 10 stripes, and at Mr. Dechambaux's corner 10 stripes, and the Pt. Street this side the General's 10 stripes, and at Mr Landruve's corner 10 stripes, and proceed to the Court corner and then receive 10 stripes, and on the Parade 10 stripes." Let us sum up this sentence: Six times in his march he had to stop and receive each time 10 stripes on his naked back with the cat of nine tails.

In the Court, January, 1784, the sheriff reminded it that all persons sentenced to be "burned in the hand in the Court of King's Bench may receive their punishment in this Court agreeable to sentence." Let us

describe what burning in the hand was. This is the first instance of its being mentioned as a punishment on malefactors. It is often spoken of during the first 25 years of this century. The punishment consisted thus: The prisoner was brought from the gaol into the court room, and made firm by an iron band at the back of the neck, the palm part of his own hand being opened tightly. The red hot iron, sometimes ending either in a crown or some other device, was held ready by the common hangman, and the punishment was inflicted in the centre of the palm. The instrument being ready, the prisoner is informed that the moment it touches his flesh he can repeat as fast as he can these words in French, "Vive le Roi," three times, and at the end of the third repetition, the punishment would cease, or the words "God save the King," if he were an English prisoner. Even in this short time, the hot iron has hissed into the flesh, and made such a mark that all the waters of the St. Lawrence could not efface it. In the records of the Court of King's Bench for this year, we find some terrible instances of the punishments then meted out. In the March term, eight men for grand larceny were sentenced to be imprisoned and "burned in the hand."

In the January Sessions of 1769 the first example of any one being put in the pillory is recorded. Beauvais is condemned "to stand there from nine to eleven o'clock," and it adds, "for three market days." This sentence seems small enough on paper, but terrible in fact even for one day only. Let me explain what these punishments—the stocks and the pillory—mean. We read of the Apostles St. Paul and St. Silas in the gaol of Philippi having their feet "made fast in the stocks." Also King David says of Joseph, "whose feet they hurt in the stocks." It consisted of a machine of two pieces of timber with cut out half circular holes in each board, which when brought to stand one upon another narrow-wise formed two complete holes, into which the ankles of the prisoners were placed, the two pieces being firmly locked together. The pillory was a senseless and useless punishment. It consisted of a frame of wood erected on posts with movable boards and holes, through which holes they put the head and hands of the criminal for punishment, the machine turning on a pivot and in a circle. It was inflicted near the market place of the old city on the prison ground and near the old Guard House, and in later times at Nelson's Monument, the culprit facing the river and Bonsecours Market. The common hangman attended and with whip in hand, when the wretch wheeled around to face the Monument and save himself from the shower perhaps of rotten eggs or soft mud, used it unsparingly and made the culprit turn round again on the movable pivot of the pillory.

Let me present to my Readers a few of the terrible sentences pronounced on delinquents in Montreal at the old Court House and Jail 80 years ago. There are many very old citizens who lived during these

times, for they did not cease till that period, when Constitutional and Responsible Government was procured by the events of 1837-8—They gradually decreased in number and the annexed table compiled by me at great trouble and research will show the vast difference between the first half and the last half of this nineteenth century. We have not had a public execution in Montreal, for over 14 years - and only five during the whole period of the Author's Chaplaincy of 32 years—so that the tables will show a wonderful amount of advancement and progress in the Civil, and Criminal Administration of Justice and in the opinion of the Juries who have sat on different individuals, arraigned for murder and manslaughter.

1813—SEPTEMBER TERM.

A. Vaudri, stealing an ox, executed; P. Racicot, rape, executed; J. Montreul, horse stealing, executed; B. Clement, a boy 13½ years old, stealing a cow, executed; P. Dufresne, petit larceny, 80 lashes. The first four were hanged in a row over the Champ de Mars.

1814—MARCH TERM.

D. Curran, murder, hanged, and "that his body be delivered by the Sheriff of the district to George Selby, Esq. of the City of Montreal, Surgeon, for the purpose of dissection, conformably to law"; J. B. Potvin, petit larceny, 39 lashes; M Williams, highway robbery, executed; Lot. Gray, stealing, executed.

SEPTEMBER TERM.

J. Raymond, stealing, 39 lashes; A. Latulippe, larceny, 39 lashes; L Fortin, horse stealing, executed; W. Leopard larceny, executed; Jos. Wilson, shoplifting, executed; Geo. Cross, burglary, executed; J. Roy, burglary, executed; J. B. Robillard, horse stealing, executed. These 6 were hanged at the same place.

1816—SEPTEMBER TERM

Jos. Quinn, petty larceny, 39 lashes and 12 months; Joseph Barbean, stealing, executed; J. Rousseau, petty larceny, 39 lashes and 18 months; L. Lavigne, petty larceny, 39 lashes and 18 months.

1817—SEPTEMBER TERM.

Frs. Gendron, sacrilege, executed; Joseph. LeBrien, horse stealing, executed. Two other men, same crime, executed.

128 125
122 120

10

1818—MARCH TERM.

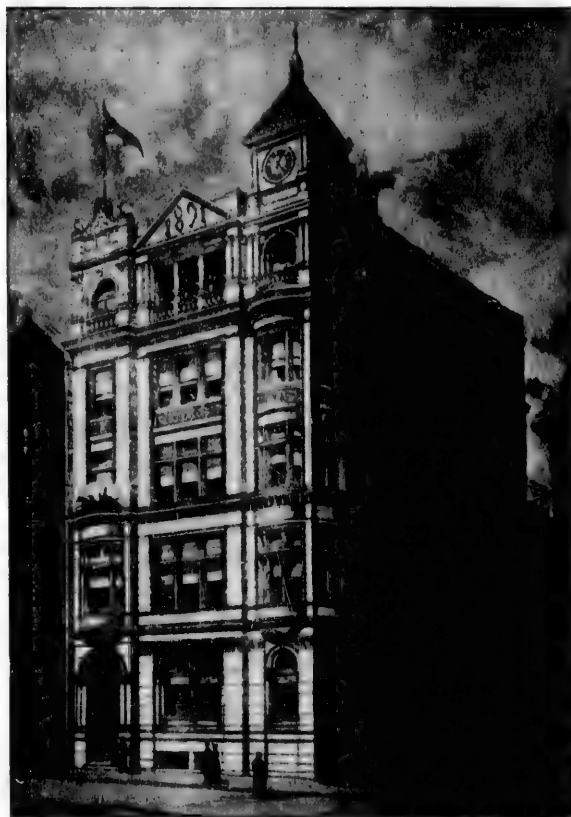
L. Bourguignon, grand larceny, to be hanged, *but prays for the benefit of Clergy*, which being allowed him by the Court, he is sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

As not one man in a thousand could tell what this means, I give it in *extenso*.

It was an ancient privilege allowed to the Clergy of claiming those accused of felony to be delivered up to the ecclesiastical judge—always favorable to his own order—for compurgation, instead of being tried in the ordinary way before the lay judges of the land. In ancient times few persons except those in Holy Orders could read, and accordingly the test for an accused person claiming benefit of Clergy was his ability to read. If he could not, the courts would not part with the defendant, but proceed to try him as if he were a layman. Afterward, when education became more general, other persons besides Clergymen were able to read, and so, in the reign of Edward III., Parliament extended the privilege of Clergy, as it is called, to clerkly laymen until the reign of Elizabeth. Women were not allowed their Clergy until the reign of William and Mary, when Parliament extended the benefit to them. In the reign of Henry VII., however, a blow was aimed at this singular privilege as enjoyed by laymen, and a statute was then passed against "divers persons lettered, who have been more bold to commit murders, rapes, robbery, theft, as well as other mischievous deeds," which enacted that persons "not within Holy Orders," accused of these offenses, and convicted thereof, were in cases of murder to be marked with the letter "M" on the brawn of the left thumb, and in all others with the letter "T" to denote, it is presumed, that the person had been guilty of theft. In cases of high treason, benefit of Clergy was never allowed to be pleaded. It is stated that when an accused person claimed his Clergy, it was usual to test his learning by requesting him to read the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, which in Latin begins with the words "*Miserere mei Deus*."

In addition to the extraordinary character of this proceeding, in which a touch of grim humor seems perceptible, its absurdity is apparent, for, of course, men might easily have coached themselves up in the required test. The ecclesiastical judge, who was generally the Bishop, might however, have given the defendant anything else to read and in either case, in the event of his inability to comply, might have handed him over to the law and this proceeding generally meant death. A custom which favored criminals solely on account of their good education appears to us, when it is unjustly thought that superior intell



SUN INSURANCE BUILDING.

igence adds a stain to criminality of any kind, to be in the highest degree absurd; yet we are told by able writers that the benefit of Clergy or learning—for "clergy" is here tantamount thereto—was not so ridiculous as it seems. Without saying more on the subject, it may be stated that the privilege was abolished in the reign of George IV.

1821—OCTOBER TERM.

October 25—Custley Huff, manslaughter, branded in the hand and six months; J. B. Bourgoin, horse stealing, to be hanged, pardoned by the King; two men Sauzon and Beaudry, petty larceny, 39 lashes and six months.

November 7—T. Burk, arson, to be hanged, pardoned by the King; Jn. Wightman, arson, to be hanged, pardoned by the King; N. Gauson, forged bills, executed; A. Jeffreys, forged bills, executed.

1822—MARCH TERM.

March 15—E. Gilley, horse stealing, to be hanged, commuted to 6 months; J. Lambert, stealing fowls, 39 lashes and six months.

April 22—J. Ouimet, petty larceny, pillory and 8 months; N Black, murder, to be burned in the hand; J. Gain, murder, to be burned in the hand.

July 28—J. Clap, sheep stealing, to be hanged, respited.

September 5—J. Larose, sheep stealing, to be hanged, twelve months.

September 22—Fr. Lambert, horse stealing, to be hanged, respited.

November 9—J. Hurtt, burglary, to be hanged, respited; J. Bradham, burglary, to be hanged, respited.

November 15—Jos. Moreau, stealing a book, 39 lashes and 12 months.

November 18—P. Vazina, stealing an ox, to be hanged, pardoned by the King.

1823—JANUARY TERM.

January 11—Five men, for burglary at Lachine, were arrested; three were executed and the other two got 6 months House of Correction.

JACQUES CARTIER DISCOVERING CANADA.



CRIMINAL TABLE FROM A.D. 1812 TO A.D. 1840—(28 YEARS).

	SENTENCED TO BE HANGED		TOTAL.
	HANGED.	BUT REPRIEVED.	
Murder	7	4	11
Burglary	12	39	51
Robbery.....	1	15	16
Shoplifting	2	2	4
Larceny	2	23	25
Horse, Cattle & Sheep stealing	18	46	56
Forgery	1	9	10
Sacrilege	2	2	4
Arson	0	4	4
High Treason.....	12	93	105
Rape	2	2	4
	54	230	290

CRIMINAL TABLE FROM A.D. 1840 TO A.D. 1886—(46 YEARS).

	SENTENCED TO BE HANGED		TOTAL
	HANGED.	BUT REPRIEVED.	
Murder	10	8	18
Burglary	0	0	0
Robbery.....	0	0	0
Shoplifting	0	0	0
Larceny	0	1	1
Horse stealing, &c.....	0	0	0
Forgery	0	0	0
Sacrilege	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
House breaking.....	0	1	1
Felony	0	2	2
High Treason.....	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
	10	12	22



PALMER'S STORE.



PALMER'S STORE.

Great changes have taken place since the commencement of this street. The Citadel, (latterly Dalhousie Square), and the old Quebec Barracks have disappeared and ere long, nothing will remain, save the new Buildings of the C. P. R. on Craig street and the Depot of the same Line on the site of the old Barracks.

East of the Square in the early times of this century, were some fine private buildings, one or two of them are absorbed in the Sohmer Park. Another residence belonging to the Molsons once stood where the Rubber Factory is now located, and on the same site was the Foundry of that firm which made the engines of the first Steamer which ever crossed the Atlantic.

Molson's College is passed before arriving at the Jail. It has seen several changes—once it was a College then a Barracks and now it is a manufactory. One of the most useful articles of business, making wall paper, takes up its whole extent.

The Jail has been fully written about in my History of it for the past 120 years, but I must say in passing that the Building, though outwardly the same to the public eye has undergone wonderful changes and transformations, since the Writer first entered its precincts 33 years ago. During the past few years, under the control of its present spirited Governor a very long list of improvements has taken place. And now if the old Patriots of 1837-8 appeared today they would hardly know the inside where so many of our, afterwards great public men, spent a longer or shorter period within its walls.

MR. VALLEE the present Governor owes much to his having been a military man for some time in his past career. He was one of the best known Zouaves who went from Canada to Rome in aid of His Holiness the Pope, and he shows, not without some feeling of pride and satisfaction the decorations received at that period.

A native of Quebec City, born there in 1850, educated at the College de Levis and Quebec Seminary, he at the time of enlisting recruits for the Pontifical Zouaves could not resist the fascination of joining, which he did in 1863 and remained till after the fall of Rome in 1870. He was knighted by Pope Pius IX of the Order of "St Gregory the Great" for gallant service in the field and also decorated with the Medal "Bene Merenté."

Returning to Montreal in 1870 he entered La Banque National and soon became the manager of that Institution in Montreal—and in 1890, the Government of Quebec appointed him Governor of the Prison, a situation he has ever since eminently filled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Some large factories are seen and the far east of Notre Dame. The immense Cotton Mills, the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, Coghlin's Spring Factory, the C. P. R. Work Shops and Lepine Park, the busy wharves with the great quantities of lumber being exported, Longueuil Ferry one of the very oldest in or around Montreal and Heney's Carriage Factory.

Four bridges are thrown over the Street, one at the Jail, the other further east at the immense terminus of the Montreal Street Railway. the third is at Dalhousie Square, connecting the C. P. Railway, north and south of the street underneath, going a fine avenue for vehicles from the wharf to Craig street. The fourth Bridge is connected with the G. T. Railway at Ste. Cunegonde, where all trains passing over Victoria Bridge go under it to and from Montreal.

Opposite the City Hall, is the Chateau de Ramezay, one of the oldest historical land marks and associated with events of the very greatest importance in Canadian history. It was built in 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal. Within its walls, after the fall of Quebec in 1760, the arrangements were made and completed for the withdrawal of the last French garrison from Montreal. By this the finest colony of France that she ever has had, passed into the possession of Great Britain.

In 1775, the Chateau was again memorable as the headquarters of the American General Wooster and the next year under the traitor Arnold, the Commissioners of Congress Franklin, Chase & Carroll here held council.

For several years after the commencement of the English regime the Chateau was recognized as the official residence of the English Governors when in Montreal. Afterwards it was the Jacques Cartier Normal School until the present one was built on Sherbrooke street, east; then it became the Circuit Court of Montreal and is at the present day appropriated as a Museum, where can be seen a great number of excellent portraits, and interesting souvenirs, associated with the History of the Province and other parts of Canada since its discovery by Jacques Cartier.

It is to be hoped that the citizens at large will hereafter take a more lively interest in this National Museum and that those having articles of historic value or documents appertaining to the history of the Dominion will donate the same to its keeping. It is worthy of not only State Endowment but large subscriptions from the citizens of Montreal.

Between the Court House and the City Hall stood at the early years of this century, the old Jail, also the Town Pillory. On a marble tablet affixed to the building we are told. "Here stood the church, chapel and residence of the Jesuit Fathers. Built 1692, occupied as military head-

HISTORY OF MONTREAL.

quarters 1780. Burnt 1803. Charlevoix and Lafontaine, among others, sojourned here. On this square, in front four Iroquois suffered death by fire, in reprisal, by order of Frontenac 1696."

Opposite both the Court House and City Hall is the "Esplanade" Campus Martius or "Champ de Mars," which has lost much of its pristine beauty by the death of so many of the fine old trees which once surrounded it. Here was the parade ground of both French and English troops and many a brave spectacle has been witnessed by great crowds of spectators at these times. At the west end stands on St. Gabriel street, the Provincial Government's Offices, where the Cabinet meets when in Montreal. This was once the Dominion Government Museum or Geological Collection, now removed to Ottawa.

Opposite at the other end stood and still stands the old Military Chapel, where the Author so often took service when Prince Arthur was in Montreal and where he officiated with the Senior Army Chaplain at the great Military funeral of General Windham, who was buried from this chapel.

Congregation de Notre-Dame de Montreal, 1653.

Clustered among all the principal business places of this part of the City still stands this old Institution. The following sketch, in French, for the acceptance of my compatriots, will be read by them with pleasure.

Marguerite Bourgeoys naquit à Troyes, en Champagne, en 1620, et elle commença par faire partie de la congrégation *externe*, établie dans cette ville par les Religieuses de l'Institution de Bx. P. Fourrier. C'était une association de jeunes personnes qui, sans contracter aucun engagement de conscience, se fortifiaient dans la dévotion par des bonnes œuvres faites en commun.

Sœur Bourgeoys arriva à Montréal le 16 Novembre 1653, et elle déploya dans cette Colonie la Charité d'une héroïne et d'un apôtre. Ville-Marie ne se composait alors que d'une cinquantaine de cabanes, et il n'y avait qu'un très-petit nombre d'enfant en bas âge, trop jeunes pour suivre une école. La Sœur Bourgeoys se fit alors la servante de M. de Maisonneuve; elle s'occupa du soin de la Chapelle et des mille œuvres que son ingénieuse charité sut inventer.

En 1657, la Sœur Bourgeoys put ouvrir une véritable école et elle la commença dans une étable, le seul local que l'on put mettre à sa disposition, vu l'état de pauvreté de la colonie. L'année suivante, elle se rendit en France pour y chercher du secours, et elle remena de Troyes quatre jeunes personnes, avec lesquelles elle fonda la Congrégation de Notre-

Dame de Montréal. En 1866 leur établissement avait déjà prospéré, et en outre d'une école pour les petites filles de la classe ouvrière, la Sœur Bourgeoys organisait un pensionnat de demoiselles, et une congrégation externe à l'exemple de celle de Troyes.

" Old St Mary street has been widened but not to its advantage in a commercial view though much to its appearance as regards width. The oldest building standing is Molson's Brewery. The C. P. R. (Quebec Gate Terminus) has completely altered Dalhousie Square. The centre of the street from this Depot to McGill remains much the same as in the past few years. A fine Hospital (Notre Dame) is next the old square,"

The Sun Insurance and the Bell Telephone Building are perhaps two of the most beautiful sights in the city when we enter the main door of each. Onyx everywhere, most pleasing to the eye and without doubt having cost respectively many thousands of dollars.

Then near here we have one of the best establishments in the street Palmer. In older times this store was the great rendez-vous of the Military dons and Royal Patronage. His business has extended to such extent that it consists now of two large stores. Carsley's immense store, near McGill street, attracts thousands of visitors, and Wiley's beautiful China Store is so well known that mentioning, it, is almost superfluous.

The Balmoral Hotel adds much to the character of the street as far west as Chaboillez Square. After that the street returns to the width of old St. Joseph street. Some large stores and factories are in the west end of the Street and in Ste. Cunegonde, only separated from Montreal by an imaginary line and destined like all the other suburbs, at no distant day to be annexed to Montreal by the force of circumstances, and become one city under one Civic Government.

The days are rolling on when, this street and perhaps all those running west, will end at Lachine, and by the middle of the next century a great part of this will be fulfilled. Consider what mighty changes have been wrought in Montreal since the Writer landed in 1850, the last half of this 19th century. At the same rate of advance even and that rate multiplied three fold, all these changes will be seen at the middle of the 20th century, when Montreal will be a city of half a million inhabitants.

Beyond McGill street in early times there were nothing but swamps woods and wilds in all Griffintown, Ste. Cunegonde and St. Henri.

After St. Joseph street was traced out and opened up, houses began to be built and the city gradually extended westward.



MOLSON'S COLLEGE.

Chaboillez Square was named after a well known citizen of his day a Notary who figures at the commencement of this century as one of the Justices of the Peace for Montreal. The Justices in these days had more power than the Judges have now, when they not only regulated the price of Bread but also the amount of goods each merchant was allowed to sell. Beyond all, the Tannery lay at the foot (as it still does) of the high ridge, the bank of the ancient river which flowed at its base.

Among the best known representative stores in this street, east may be mentioned the following, Contant, at the corner of Bonsecours street; Long ago, here the well known Dr. Picaud dispensed his drugs, a remarkable man was the Dr. His grand father I think, or his father was one of the great Napoleon Bonaparte's Field Surgeons and an Aunt was Abbess of one of the celebrated Institutions near Paris. The Writer still possesses her splendid cross of solid Jet (half a foot in length) which he received from Dr. Picaud as a friend. His successor to the business upholds the place as in the days of old. Near Place d'Armes there are the offices of one of the oldest Dentists in Montreal Dr. Young. His father for years carried on his profession there and his son effectively continues it.

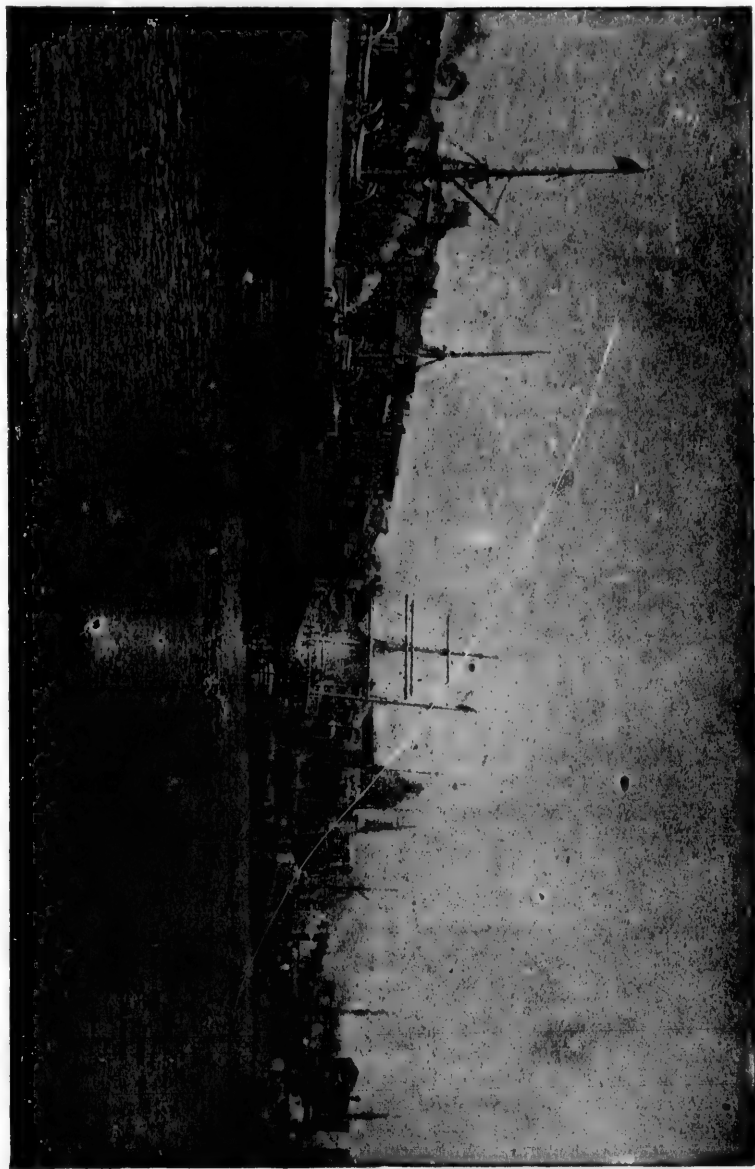
Pratt's Piano store, with all the wonderful new instruments must be seen to be realized. A visit to this great establishment will repay any one and the variety of the different newly patented instruments of music will make one buy whether you want or not.

The Court House is next to the City Hall and contains a fine Library of Legal books. It has recently been enlarged to meet the ever increasing wants of the citizens.

The principal officials of the Court House are of course the Sheriff, Honorable Senator Thibaudeau and is ever obliging Deputy M. Franchère, the Honorable Mr. Turcotte, Prothonotary also the Clerk of Sessions, Mr. Sicotte, himself a great Antiquarian and Historian. Here Judge Dugas and Desnoyers dispense justice to all and no two men have such insight into human character as these two learned gentlemen daily experience.

One of the oldest officials in the Building is High Constable Bissonnette active still and able to bring delinquents to justice, long may he do so. Of their Honors the Judges of the different Courts of Law, all I can say is that they are all educated gentlemen "learned in the Law" a body of men that will compare with any such (dispensers of the Law) as the right men in the right place, Honorable Senator Thibaudeau was born at Cap Sante, 1837. His ancestors came from France to Acadia (now Nova Scotia) during the French Revolution of 1789 and they made their way Quebec. He early entered into business in Montreal in the

MONTREAL HARBOR, EAST



well known firm of Thibaudan, Beliveau and Archambault. At the present, he is not only the Sheriff of Montreal and a Senator of Canada but President or Vice President of a member of our best institutions.

In 1890 he was appointed Sheriff on the death of Honorable P. J. O. Chaveau and has ever since sustained the duties of his high office with dignity and urbanity.

Honorable H. R. A. Turcotte Q.C., Prothonotary of Montreal was born in 1875, educated at St. Mary's College, Montreal and at Stoneyhurst College, England. In 1867 he was called to the Bar and made Q.C., in 1879. Was at one time Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, for three years. He was appointed to the Executive Council in 1887 as Attorney General. He acted as Premier during the Honorable Mr. Mercier's first trip to Europe. After the fall of the Mercier Government he was appointed Prothonotary of Montreal in 1890 which situation he still fills to the satisfaction of all who have business to transact with him and is universally esteemed as an upright and urbane gentleman.

Let me give the list of Advocates and Notaries in Montreal in the year 1812, the year of the war between Canada and the United States,

There were only thirty advocates in Montreal at this time, but what important names are found amongst them! How many figured afterwards on the Bench, at the Bar, or in Parliament, or on the stage of their country's history. The same may be said of the nineteen notaries, their names being found below the list of advocates—Stephen Sewell, Chas. F. Hamelin, Dr. Ross, Jos. Bedard, D. B. Viger, J. D. Lacroix, Ben. Beaubien, Ross Cuthbert, Dr. Ogden, F. H. Bender, A. Levesque, J. R. Rollard, P. D. Debartzch, L. M. Viger, (he was called Beau Viger, F. A. Quesnel, S. Gale, Hy. Georgen, T. P. Fortune, John Boston, L. Jos. Papineau, J. C. Herse, M. O'Sullivan, Alex. Reid, J. C. Rontier, W. Davidson, H. Henry, Chs. Ogden, Alex. Elliot and Alexis Bownet.

The Notaries were as follows:—Jean Delisle, J. Jorand, J. Papineau G. Beck, L. Chaboillez, J. G. Delisle, P. Lukin, J. M. Monde'et, Thos. Barron, Chs. Psevost, Louis Guy, Louis H. Latour, J. M. Cadieux, L. Sarrault, Jos. Roi, P. Mercier, A. Dumouchelle, Jos. Desautels, Thomas Bedouin and Henry Griffin.

Let us now record the list of advocates in Montreal just before the Rebellion of 1837-8. There were Stephen Sewell, K.C., David Ross, K.C., Joseph Bedard, K.C., Hon. Denis B. Viger, Janvier D. Lacroix, B. Beaubien, F. H. Bender, Ant. L. Levesque, Hon. P. D. Debartzch, Louis M. Viger, F. A. Quesnel, Samuel Gale, John Boston, Hon. L. J. Papineau, M. O'Sullivan, Hugues Heney, Chas. R. Ogden, Sol. General, Alexis Baurrett, James U. Grant, D. B. Rollin, Samuel W. Monk, Alex. McMillan, Toussaint Peltier, Geo. S. Henshaw, William Walker, Peter N. Rossiter,

Alex. Buchanan, C. C. S. DeBleury, D. Mondelet, Philippe Bruneau, Robt Morrough, Hyp. St. George Dupre, C. S. Cherrier, C. J. E. Mondelet, Hypolite Guy, E. A. Clark, J. S. McCord, Henry Driscoll, Pierre Bibaud, Wm. Badgley, Frederick Griffin, Wm. Ryan, John Stanley, J. H. Johnson, Daniel Salmon, John Bleakley, James G. Scott, Francis P. Terroux, Duncan Fisher, Campbell Sweeney, Edward T. Jones, C. D. Day, E. E. Rodier, Arthur Ross, Levi Adams, Thomas Nye, Thomas Barron, James Smith, Augustin N. Morin, P. B. T. de Montigny, N. C. Radiger, J. M. H. Lennox, Leon Gosselin, Pierre Moreau, John Sexton, William K. McCord, Louis Hyp, Lafontaine, John Usher, Hugh Taylor, Robert Armour, and John Pickel.

When reading over the above list, how many of these names are to the inhabitants of present Montreal as "Household Words." We see the origin of the names of many of our streets and blocks of buildings taken from them, but above all how many bearing these names in after years sat on the Bench of Lower Canada, or occupied most important situations, either in the administration of justice or in the political arena of their country, or were connected with the troubles of 1837-38.

As we have given lists of the Advocates of Montreal at the commencement and middle of this century, we will now give a list of the most prominent Advocates of Montreal, at the close of this nineteenth century, only adding that at its beginning they were not many only thirty and at its close there are some hundreds. Prominent amongst them is the City Attorney, J. R. Roy, Q.C., with his able confrere and joint Attorney, L. J. Ethier, Q.C.

He is a native of St. Eustache, County of Two-Mountains, and was born in 1855. He studied at St. Mary's College, Montreal and obtained the degree of B. C. L. at McGill University, where he carried off the first prize for a thesis on Law. He studied law with the well known firm of Messrs. Judah Wurtele and Roy, and was admitted to the Bar in 1880, when he was appointed one of the City Attorneys, which position he has held up to the present date. He was made Queen's Counsel in 1890.

He was also an officer of the 65th Regiment for ten years. In 1885, he went to the North West with his regiment as Captain commanding No. 8 company.

He has been watching the City's interests in a great many cases before all the Courts of this Country, and even before the Privy Council in England. He has been attached to the Law since October 1876, over 21 years and has given it his earnest study and attention hence the position he holds to-day one of the most responsible in the city.

No list could be complete without our gretest Criminal Lawyer Henri St Pierre Q.C., Perhaps few know of the famous lines applicable to him and his great name sake.

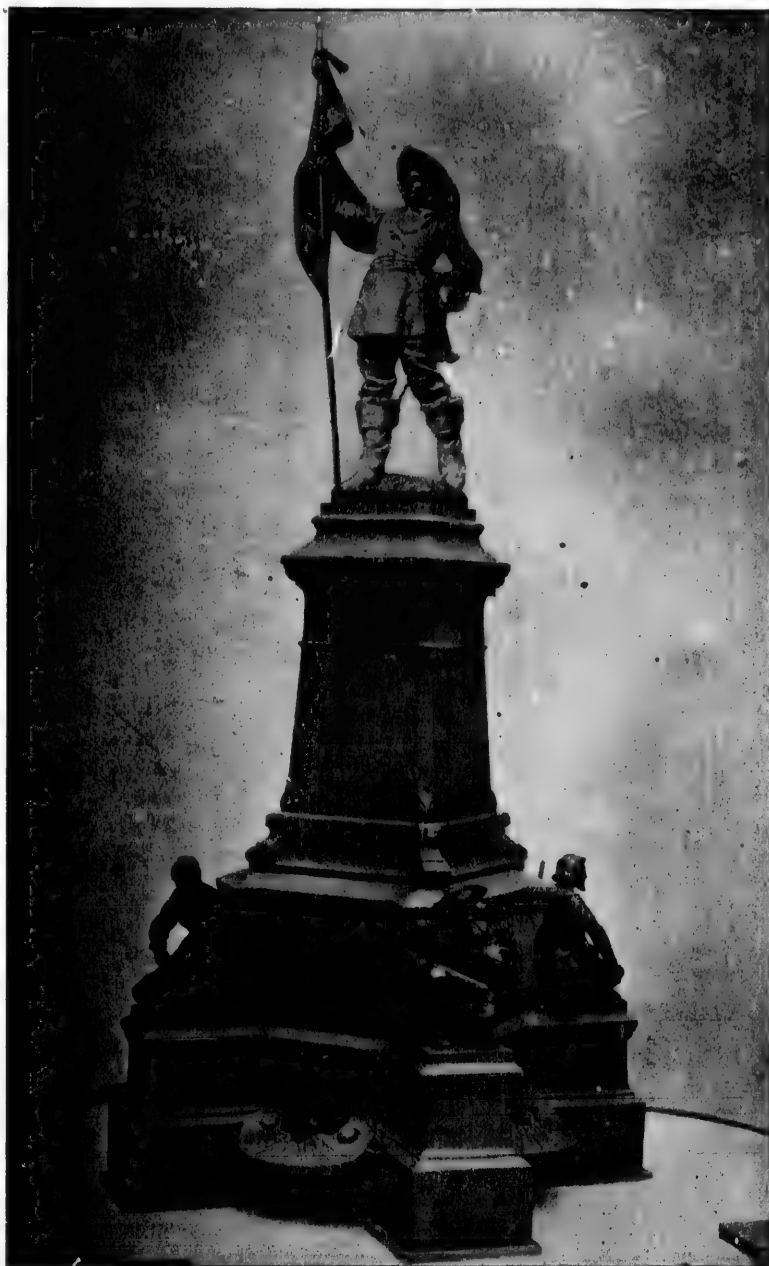
" Il faut bien l'avouer, au Ciel sur la terre,
 Nous avons deux puissants St Pierre:
 L'un siège avec éclat au port brillant des cieux.
 L'autre aux portes de fer de prisons de ces lieux "

But the similarity finishes in the concluding verse.

"Voila bien la ressemblance;
 Mais quant à ce qu'aux leurs ils peuvent garantir.
 Quelle est donc la difference?
 Eh ! L'un les fait entrer, l'autre les fait sortir "

This alone is sufficient to enlogise our friend. His life sketch has often been written and nowhere better than in my own Biographical Gazetteer.

List of Chief Legal firms : —Abbotts, Campbell & Meredith ; Archambault, Chauvin & Leclair ; Atwater, Duclos and Mackie ; Augé, Globensky and Lamarre ; Edmond Barnard and Co. ; Beauchamp and Bruchési ; Beausoleil and Choquet ; Beique, Lafontaine, Turgeon and Robertson ; Berard and Brodeur ; Bethune and Bethune ; Bisailon, Brosseau and Lajoie ; Burroughs and Burroughs ; Busted and Lane ; Butler and Carmichael ; Charbonneau and Pelletier ; H. J. Cloran ; J. P. Cooke, Q. C. ; James Crankshaw ; Cruickshank and Cruickshank ; Davidson and Ritchie ; Day and Day ; Demers and DeLorimier ; Doherty, Sicotte and Barnard ; N. Driscoll ; Chevalier G. A. Drolet ; Dunlop, Lyman and McPherson ; Emard and Taschereau ; Foster, Martin and Girouard ; Hon. F. E. Gilman ; Greenshields and Greenshields ; Hatton and McLennan ; Hutchison and Oughtred ; Hall, Casgrain, Brown and Sharp ; Judah, Branchaud and Kavanagh ; Lafleur and McDougall ; Lamothe and Trudel ; Lighthall and Harwood ; MacMaster and MacLennan ; Martineau and Delfausse ; McCormick and Claxton ; G. A. Marsan ; E. A. Morgan ; G. A. Morrison ; Morris and Holt ; T. Pagnuelo Madore and Guerin ; Prefontaine, St. Jean, Archer and Decarie ; Rinfret and Lamoureux ; J. M. Quinn ; Robertson, Fleet and Falconer ; St. Pierre, Pelissier and Wilson ; Stephens and Hutchins ; Taillon, Bonin and Morin ; Taylor and Buchan ; N. W. Trenholme, Q.C. ; Henry Tucker ; Walsh and Whelan ; Weir and Hibbard ; W. A. Weir.



MONUMENT MAISONNEUVE.

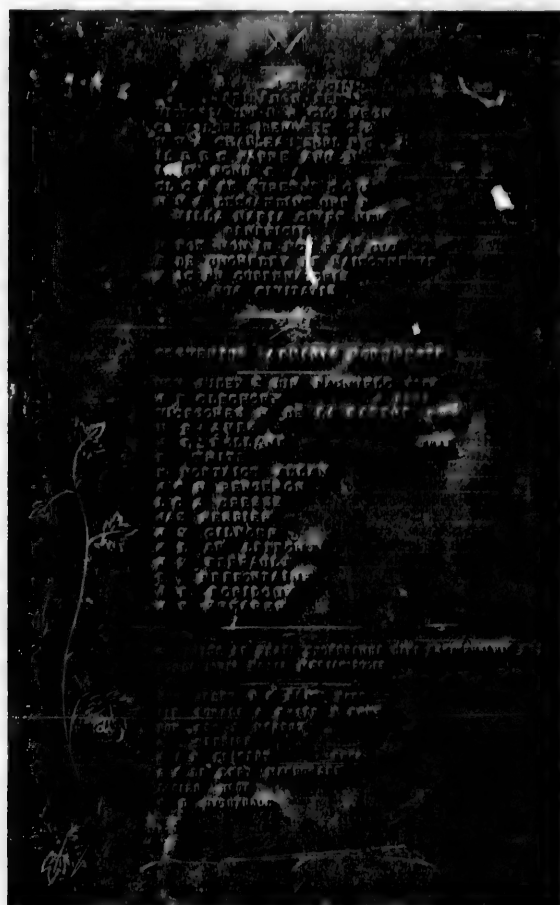


PLATE UNDER CORNER STONE.

Place d'Armes Square.

This is one of the most celebrated spots in Montreal. It not only now, contains the fine monument of its Founder, but on every side of it, are Buildings, which can compare with any in the Cities of this Continent. Stand at our Founder's Monument and gaze all around. On the south side there is the grandest of all Parish Churches and the largest Bell in America. Opposite are the Imperial Buildings and the Bank of Montreal. On the east side rears up the lofty height of The New York Life Insurance Co. with its multitudinous offices of "all sorts" and also the Jacques Cartier Bank. On the opposite side are seen the Building of the Royal Insurance Co, whilst over all chimes the old clock of the Seminary telling us as it does that "tempus fugit". This even now at the close of this busy 19th century is a sacred spot. But let us go back to the olden days and why it received its name. It is told us in the early History of Montreal that, the Indians were continually a source of great danger to these early settlers. These Red men would watch sometimes for days for some one to pass the palisades, and then pounce upon the unfortunate straggler, tomahawk, scalp, and brutally murder him. This occasioned Maisonneuve to order that no man should go out or be near the outside walls without permission, which rule was imputed by his men to cowardice on the part of their leader. This so galled him that he determined to show that he was as brave as they were, and ordered his men to prepare to attack the enemy and he would lead them himself.

He sallied forth at the head of thirty men, leaving d'Aillebout with the balance to hold the fort. After they had waded through the snow for some distance, they were attacked by the Iroquois, who killed three of his men and wounded several others. Maisonneuve and his party held their ground until their ammunition began to fail, and then he gave orders to retreat, he himself remaining to the last. The men struggled onward for some time facing the enemy, but finally they broke their ranks and retreated in great disorder towards the fort. Maisonneuve, with a pistol in each hand, held the Indians in check for some time. They might have killed him, but they wished to take him prisoner. Their chief, desiring this honor, rushed forward; but, just as he was about to grasp him, Maisonneuve fired and he fell dead. The Indians fearing that the body of their chief would fall into the hands of the French, rushed forward to secure it, and Maisonneuve passed safely within the fort. From that day his men never dared to impute cowardice to him.

The most effective guardian of the fort was a female dog named "Pilote". Every morning regularly Pilote, would patrol and make a reconnoitering tour all over the town. It is said she trained her own young to be most valuable allies to their masters. Whenever these dogs perceived any traces of the Iroquois, and more specially when Pilote had discovered any signs, then back they ran to the fort, giving a particular bay to intimate that danger was nigh. Then the colonists became alert, and they had need to be, for already had five Frenchmen fallen before the deadly tomahawk of the Iroquois. Guillaume Boissier, the first person buried in Montreal—one of the five—was reverently laid in the little cemetery at "Pointe à Callières."

This encounter took place, it is supposed, just where the monument is now erected to Maisonneuve in Place d'Armes. Indeed the name signifies the occurrence referred to.

In connection with the old spot which may well be called "The Hub of Montreal," many curious events are connected, chief among these is the following relative to the times just previous to the declaration of independence of the American Colonies. It is taken from my larger History of the City.

"In connection with the tampering of the loyalty of the Canadians at the time of the American Revolutionary war, the following incident may be mentioned to show how far some people will go to try and accomplish their ends. There was at this time a fine bust of His Majesty, George III, erected in the Place d'Armes Square. Early in the year 1775 or at the close of 1774, one morning this said bust was found all daubed with tarry paint, a chaplet of potatoes placed on it, and on the breast a notice which read thus: "Behold the Pope of Canada and the English Sot."

Although the Governor offered a large reward for the perpetrators of this insult to His Majesty, it was never found out, but some one of the Americans then in Montreal was suspected with good reason of being the culprit. The bust was mysteriously removed, but the stand still remained. The head of this bust is now to be seen on a plaster bust in the rooms of the Montreal Natural History Society. This also is recorded in the records of the Court, January, 1790, in the presentment of the Grand Jury, where they say: "That the building situated upon the Place d'Armes under which His Majesty's bust was formerly placed is a public nuisance and ought to be pulled down. "The Court granted the request and "orders that the same be pulled down accordingly." It had remained for fifteen years after the insult to the King and seven years after the final independence of the Colonies of America. Mr. P. S. Murphy lately told me that the bust was found at the bottom of the old well which was in the Place d'Armes when some workmen were excavating for certain repairs at that part of the city. This pump (or well) was one of the old places where the citizens got their water supply.



IMPERIAL BUILDING.

The Parish Church of Notre Dame is the largest Church of its class in the Dominion. It is built of cut lime-stone in the Gothic style. The architect was an Irishman by name O'Donnell who is buried in the vaults. This grave is surrounded by a cast iron fence. We can read the following inscription, affixed to a rough white marble slab which states :

"CI GIT

James O'Donnell, Esquire,
Architect, born in Ireland,
Who died in this city
The 28th January, 1830,
In the 56th year of his age.

"He labored five years on this Church, giving the plans and directing the works with zeal and intelligence. Having embraced the Catholic Faith he desired that his remains might rest beneath. His disinterestedness his talents and his probity of character were worthy the esteem of this Parish; and the Church-Wardens have consecrated this monument to his memory.

"Requiescat in Pace."

To this, I added in my late Gazetteer "Why not, at least, place some rich mural design on the ground floor of the Church? Let the Irish Roman Catholic people of the city bestir themselves and raise some better monument to him who was an honor to the land of his birth and a fit companion of Christopher Wren who built St. Paul's, London."

The Church is very ornate 225 feet long, 134 feet wide and the towers are 227 feet high. In one of them hangs "Gros Bourdon," the largest bell in America, weighing 29,400 lbs. There are 10 smaller bells. The building could easily contain 10,000 people. In its rear there is a Chapel, the interior of which is a masterpiece of beautiful wood-carving.

The Imperial Buildings were once "the City Bank" which was presided over so long by the late William Workman; a well known man was he. Not only was he one of the Mayors of Montreal, but one of the founders of the great establishment of "Forthingham & Workman" of St. Paul street.

He was a man of great abilities and great likes and dislikes. The Author was one of his likes. Few people know that he served as an officer during and previous to the rebellion of 1837-8.

The following is a fact and speaks volumes for our old Mayor and Banker.

When the Execution of the first two patriots had been accomplished and the next five was decided on, Mr. Workman went to Sir John Colborne and unbuckling his sword, laid it down before the Governor with these words: 'I have faithfully served Her Majesty, but for these judicial murders I have nothing but repugnance, henceforth I will never wear a sword again.' He kept his word and from that day he was never attached to any Volunteer Militia Corps. The Building now is a nest of offices since its reconstruction and some of our best firms advocates and others are located within its walls.

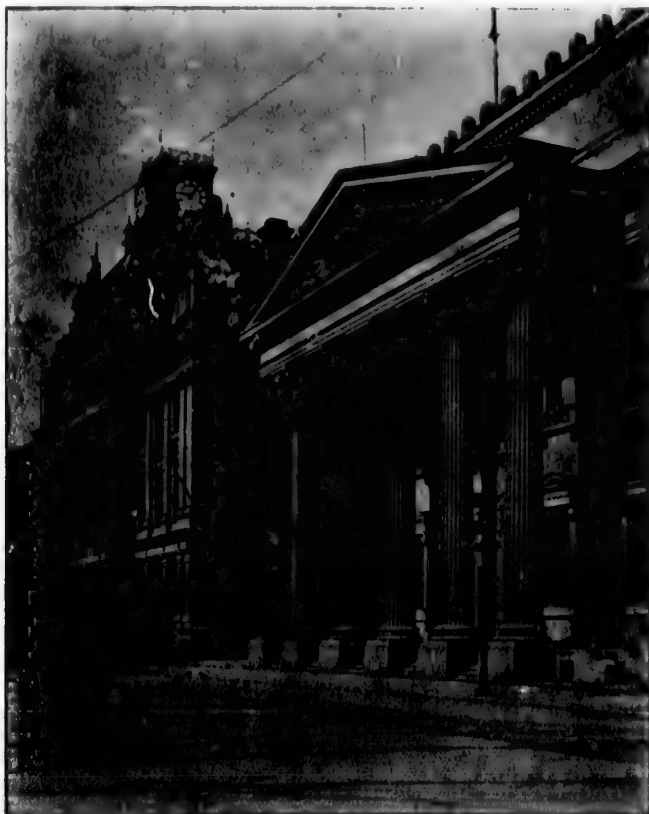
The First Canadian Bank.

In the summer of 1817 a number of prominent merchants of the city, after holding several meetings, formed a company with a capital of \$1,000,000 and started the Bank of Montreal. They had no charter, for in those days the obtaining of rights for private companies was a very difficult and tedious undertaking, as after the necessary legislation had passed the Provincial Government, the whole matter had to be sent to the British Government for sanction. It was a puzzle to the Bank how to issue bills for circulation without making each stockholder personally liable for their payment, but at last the following form for the reading of their notes was adopted: -

"The President and Directors of the Bank of Montreal promise to pay A. B., or bearer, the sum of five dollars (or other amount) out of the joint funds of the Association, and no other."

This form was, of course, dropped when the charter was obtained. The Act of incorporation was not obtained until 1821, and, having been reserved for consideration by the Home Government of those days after the usual custom, it was not proclaimed as law until 1822. The capital stock was fixed at £250,000 a sum which seems large for a town of less than 20,000 inhabitants. The charter was renewed from time to time as it expired and the capital increased, until it has now attained the sum of \$12,000,000 with a rest of \$6,000,000. The Bank of Montreal is not only as to the capital, the largest colonial bank, but it is the largest bank in North America, the fifth largest in the British Empire, and the eighth largest jointstock bank in the world.

The charter of the bank marked it from the first as a Montreal institution. Foreigners or aliens could not vote at stockholders' meetings, and directors could be selected only among British subjects who had resided in the Province for seven years and in the City at least three years. The bank therefore became identified with the fortunes of the city, and its great success is an evidence of the commercial ability of the merchants who have successively administered it.



MONTREAL BANK.



NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING.

John Grey, a retired dry goods merchant, was the first President of the Bank; Robert Griffin, the first Cashier. The directors were some of the most prominent business men of the city. They were Hon. John Richardson, Samuel Gerard, Thomas Thain, Horatio Gates, George Auldjo, John Volson, Thomas A. Turner, William Ermatinger, Zabdiel Thayer and David David. On the 1st of October, 1817, the first bank note was issued by the Montreal Bank. Notwithstanding the prejudice of the "habitants" against paper money, the Bank prospered until 1824, when Samuel Gerard was made President. He, by his mismanagement, had lost the one-third of its capital by 1827. John Molson then became President, and the losses were redeemed in a few years; at that time the Bank paid no dividend. It occupied for the first few years of its existence a small building in St. Paul street, and then moved into the much larger one in St. James Street.

The building is of the Corinthian order and forms a pleasing contrast to the other buildings which surround it and specially to the great Church of Notre Dame right opposite to it. The sculpture of the pediment representing Canadian scenes, is the work of Mr. Steel, R. S. A. Some of the frescoes in the interior of the Bank are considered very fine and well worthy of any stranger visiting them whether he has business in the Bank or not. Some of our most prominent men are now associated in the management of this great Institution, but the chief responsibility of course rests on Mr. Clouston, who has so effectually managed the affairs for years past and raised its well known character even higher in the estimation of the general public.

The New York Life Building is one of the most imposing in the City. It is the highest structure perhaps in Montreal as used for offices. Scores of such are found in it and they too represent a great variety of the firms of the City, notably, "the Gas Company" which has done so much for the lighting of Montreal before the advent of Electricity. A fine view can be obtained from the top where is to be found a large library and other appliances for the benefit of the offices connected with the Building.

The Bank Jacques-Cartier is also worthy of notice. The whole of the west side of the square consists of business centres, the most important being "The Royal Insurance Company" and in its Vaults the "Montreal Trust & Deposit Company."

St. James Street. (Rue St. Jacques.)

This was the second street opened up by M. Dollier de Canon in 1674. He called it after, not only, *St. James the Apostle*, but especially after M. Jacques Oller, one of the first founders of Montreal and one of the first Sulpicians in the Seminary. *St. James street* or *Rue St. Jacques*, begins now at the Court House and takes in what was some years ago called "*Little*

St James Street." crossing *McGill street* at *Victoria Square* it has absorbed what was once *Bonaventure street* and continues west as far as the City Limits. Two well known Squares abut it. *Place d'Armes* and *Victoria*. In the early days of Montreal, not only was there a Burying Ground in *Place d'Armes* but also one where stands the *St Lawrence Hotel*. Great changes have taken place in this street. It can now boast of some of the most beautiful and important buildings, *Banks, fine stores, Mechanic's Institute, Insurance Buildings* etc., all combining to make this street one of the very best in Montreal. The widening of old *Bonaventure street* has given a uniform breadth from the Court House to the fine *Bonaventure Station* of the G. T. R. and the removal of the *American Presbyterian Church* and the *Methodist Church* to localities in the upper West End, has enabled the *Temple Building* and the large fine structure where the first of these Churches stood, to be erected, on the vacant sites they occupied and thus add to the business of the street.

In olden time, Montrealers well knew "Tattersall's Horse Market" Many a man was "bitten" after he supposed that he had bought a "fine horse." I well remember the hubub and excitement of the Jehues and habitants when an old plug was led forth to undergo the round of the yard and the bids began to rise sometimes from two dollars up to ten on an old animal. All is gone, horse and rider have long since passed away and imposing buildings now take the place of "Tattersall's."

Little *St. James street* has disappeared, It is now a part of the general street, but fifty years ago it was a very tony street and in it resided some very good citizens, as well as round the corner of it in *St. Gabriel street*. I can well remember that one of my first calls in 1850 was on one of the most influential Physicians Dr. McCullough who had his stone residence here, which stands to this day, and I never yet pass the door but the recollection of that visit and the genial Doctor loom up before my eyes.

Three great newspapers have their publishing offices in this street, *The Star, La Presse, La Patrie*. *The Star* has had a wonderful progress since it started in Montreal and under the proprietorship and guidance of *Hugh Graham* (once a pupil of the writer) it has far outstripped all English papers in the Dominion.

La Presse, has the greatest circulation of the French papers of the Dominion. It is one of the most enterprising publications issued and shows a progressive purpose, that makes it a recognized organ for all political parties. Under the ægis of its young and energetic present Editor it is destined to further advance and make rapid strides in the newspaper literature of Canada.

La Patrie is the recognized organ of the French Liberals as the *Herald* is of the English speaking.

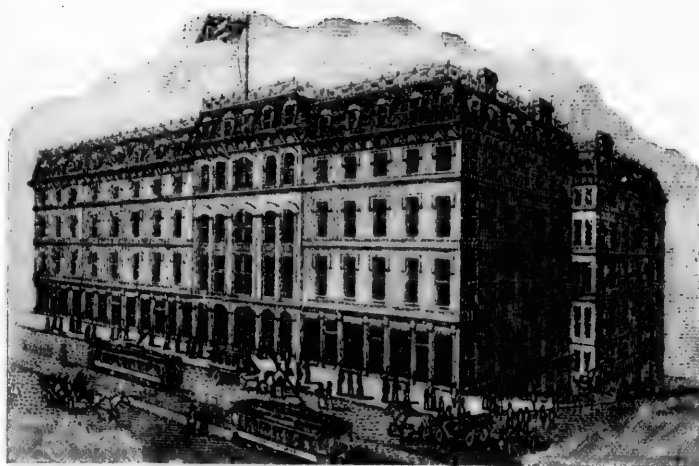
When we look at our present Post Office and remember the one almost opposite and still go further back to the early days we may well be proud of it. Let our minds travel back just exactly 100 years to the year 1797 and this is what our Post Office arrangements show. The English Mail was once a month. It was sent by way of New York after the final signing of Independence by Great Britain, and was four weeks in getting to New York from Montreal to the packetship that carried it across the Atlantic. One had to wait, not four weeks, but four months, before an answer was received from the other side. Let us follow the answer back, of this letter, which was sent to Britain four months ago. The packet returning called at Halifax, whence the letter would in a month's time arrive in Montreal. We may well be proud of the 19th century. Science, in many of its most wonderful divisions, lay slumbering till its advent. Steam coaches, steamships, steam mills of every description, telegraphs by land and sea, telephones and phonographs, sewing machines and all the wonders by electricity, iron ships and ironclads, smokeless powder, things never before conceived nor thought of in the mind of man—these are the inventions of the 19th century; and when a daily mail leaves Canada, not only for Great Britain, but for France, Germany, Belgium and a host of other countries, it does seem strange to us that the postal authorities should have issued this notice about this period: "Letters for any part of the Continent of Europe are to be sent under cover to a correspondent in London, otherwise they cannot be forwarded from this province."

The head of the Montreal Post Office is Arthur Fausereau, Esq. He is one of the most prominent men of letters in Canada. Born at Contrecoeur in 1844, in 1862, he entered as a student in the office of Mr. Girouard, attended McGill College and then graduated as B. C. L, and in 1865 was admitted to the Bar.

In 1870, he became one of the proprietors of *La Minerve* from which he retired in 1880. In February 1892 he was appointed Post Master of Montreal. During his incumbency the whole internal economy of the Building has been improved and the Post Office is now in a better state than it was ever before.

The St. Lawrence Hall has not always been under the proprietorship and eye of its present well known owner.

A hundred and fifty years ago, was situated where now stands the St. Lawrence Hall, an old cemetery. This Hotel is one of the best known and most frequented Houses in the Dominion, Henry Hogan the genial proprietor is as well known as his Hall but apart from this, if any man deserves thanks and praise as a patriotic citizen he does. He, at great risk and expense bought years ago the Gale Farms in the East end of the city, then the Village of Hochelaga—and long before the C. P. R. located its shops and terminus there.



ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

This move on the part of Mr. Hogan, was the first to develop the East End and every one interested in its development may pray that the energetic proprietor of these acres may live long to see the realization of his desires.

As Rector of Hochelaga for 21 years, the writer knows more than others of the many acts of charity and goodness which Mr. Hogan has done all creeds, when he became the largest Real Estate owner in that municipality.

The Temple Building is built on the site of the Methodist Church which has been removed to St. Catherine street. A great number of offices are found in this vast pile, including all the different phases of business life. It is one of the most imposing buildings in the city and a great addition to the many fine structures in St. James street.

Beside it, is the Guardian Building also containing many offices. The Standard Building is one of the finest in Canada and contains not only the headquarters of that Institution for Eastern Canada, but also a Bank and many offices.

The Merchants Bank was established in 1864, with Hugh Allan as President and Jackson Rae as Cashier and occupied the premises on Place d'Armes now belonging to the Royal Insurance Co., the new Building on St. James street was completed in the fall of the year 1873.

In 1877, the well known present Manager George Hague Esq. was called upon to take the management of the Bank and the Honorable John Hamilton was elected President, which office he filled till 1882.

Sir Hugh Allan was then again made President but died a few months afterwards. He was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Allan, his Brother, who still holds the position.

The Mechanic's Institute is one of the few Libraries in Montreal. There are about 12,000 volumes on the shelves. The Reading Room, is well patronized by the Public, but the Institution is not in that flourishing condition it should be in. Some years ago a large Hotel The Ottawa, stood on the same side of the street nearer the Square, now made into shops and offices.

One of our oldest and best known citizens has his place of business in this street, Charles Alexander. He is now 82 years of age but yet hale and hearty and attends to his duties in his large establishments in this and St. Catherine streets as any young man of half his age. But it is as a large hearted citizen that his name will ever stand in the annals of Montreal. He entirely built "The Boy's Home" a fine Institution for destitute boys and such like, and he is intimately connected with several Benevolent Societies. He has done a great amount of good. His sons



TEMPLE BUILDING.



MERCHANT'S BANK.

now almost entirely conduct the business. We are glad to place a record of this industry in St. James street as a slight recognition of a worthy man and one who was once one of the Aldermen of the City. as well as one of its Members of Parliament at Quebec.

There is perhaps no store in the city, the external and internal appearance of which is more suggestive of elegance and solidity than that of R. Hemsley's, manufacturing jeweller, 255 and 257 St. James Street. The spacious windows alone contain richer stock than an ordinary sized jewelry store, while the inside is a revolution. Counters of solid, shining plate glass, top and sides, run along either side of the retail department, and answer the double purpose of counter and show case. Upon their crystal shelves, within, is exposed to view a collection of rare and precious gems, and of jewelry, cutlery, and China and silverware, etc., the most beautiful that money can purchase, or art devise.]

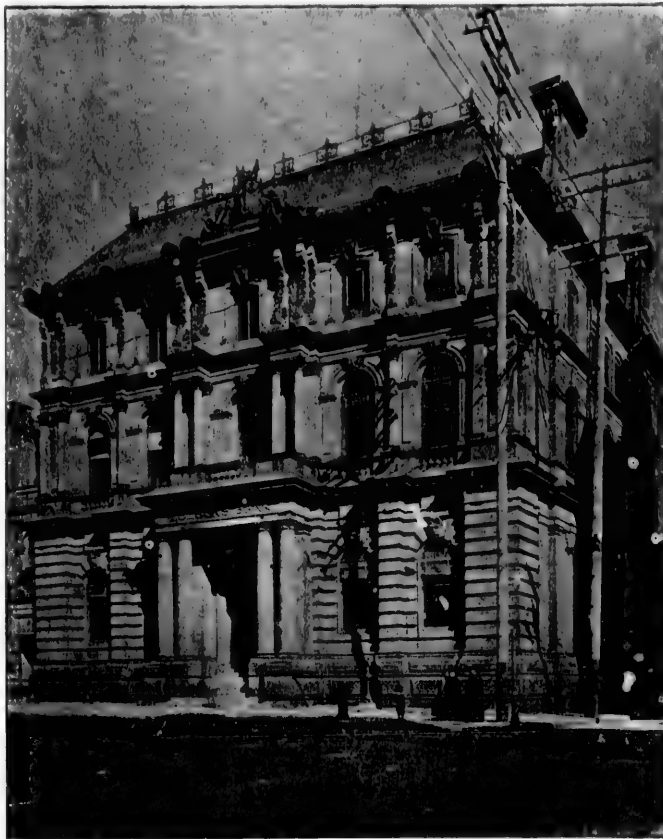
Pardonable as would be any pride which Mr. Hemsley might evince in the arrangement of his store, or in the complete selection of stock there to be seen, it is in the manufactory that he takes the greatest interest. Here it is that those beautiful and artistic souvenir spoons, and the enamelled cuff links, stick pins and hat pins, brooches and other jewelry, everywhere to be seen, are designed and finished. Mr. Hemsley started this venture less than half a dozen years ago, and by his perseverance and originality has made the field practically his own. Year by year the industry has grown, and the ever enlarging factory is being pushed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand for those beautiful articles.

Mr. Hemsley now has the Canadian field pretty much to himself, and has invaded the American and British markets, and is about to export to Australia.

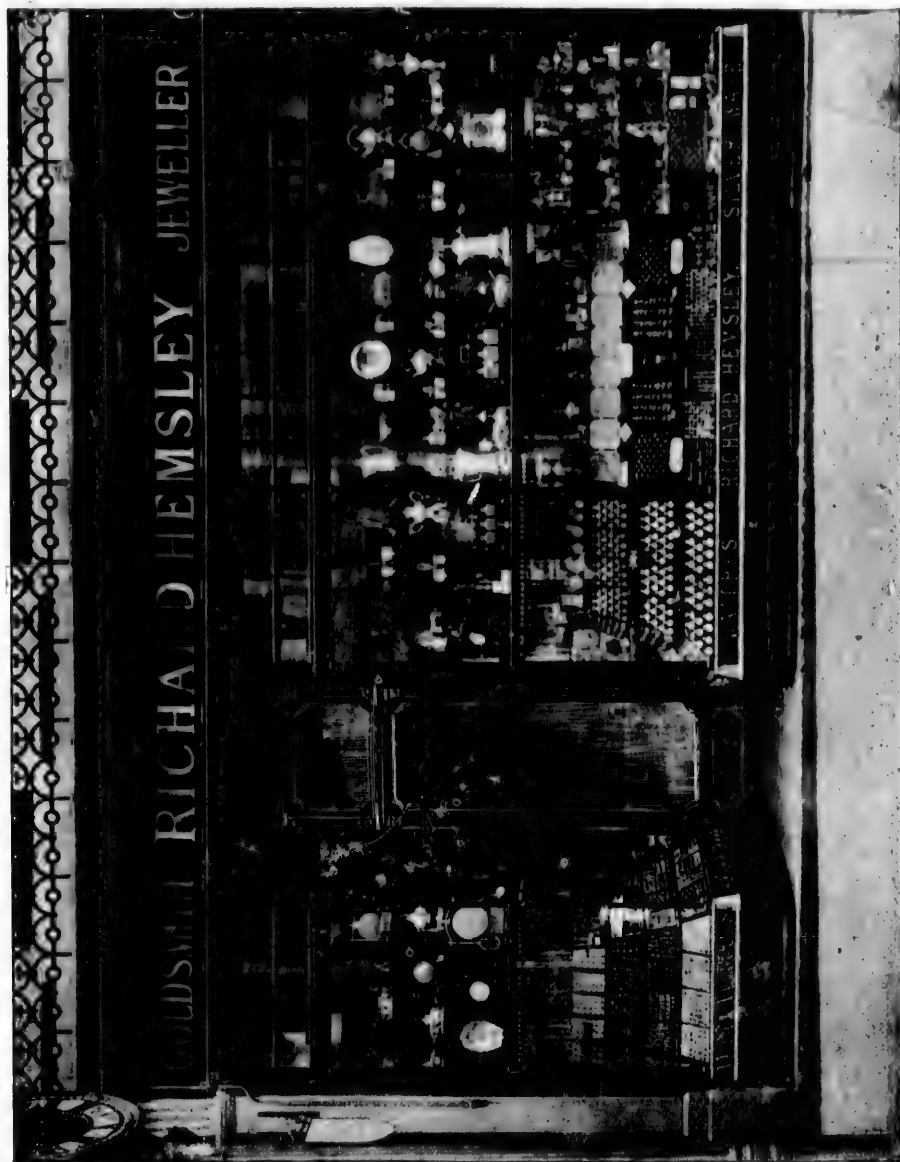
The whole system of manufacturing has been originated and perfected by experiments conducted by himself.

Victoria Square did not always have this name. It was of old called "Commissioner's Square" on account of the Commission established to regulate this square and attend to the wharves of the river, hence the street opened up between St. Paul street and the river received also the same name. When the monument to Her Majesty was erected in this Square the name was changed to Victoria. Great events have been enacted here, witness the Gavazzi Riots, the Orange Riots and such like, and we can recollect the imposing St. Patrick's Hall, at the east corner of it where the writer organized a Scotch concert and by the kindness of Col. Fielding, the splendid Band of the Rifle Brigade played for the last time in Montreal. This was just after the Red River Expedition under Col. Wolseley now (Lord) and Generalissimo of the





MOLSON'S BANK.





G. T. R. STATION.

British Army. A few days only after that concert the roof fell in and the building was demolished and in its place are the fine stores to be seen to-day.

All round the square are some fine rows of stone buildings, conspicuous among which are what was once the Y.M.C. Association Rooms now occupied as a Business College. At the corner of the Square on St. James street west once stood a large Hotel "St. James." A great fire with loss of life, left it in ruins. Now a large handsome block has been erected where it stood.

Beaver Hall Hill in early times at or near where St. Andrew's Church now is, had a large residence erected across the street and as its proprietor was one of the leading spirits in the North West Fur Company, and the principal peltry was Beaver, presumably he gave that name to his residence. Now all is changed but the name still remains.

St. Paul Street and Commissioners.

Some people imagine that this street was named after St. Paul of Biblical fame, but in this they make a mistake. It was the third street laid out by M. Dollier de Caumon, Superior of the Seminary and representing the "Seigneurs de Montreal" and as a late distinguished member of that body has said of this same Superior, it was he "qui déterminait ces alignements, fixait le parcours des différentes rues et donna les noms qui ont été conservés jusqu'à présent."

He called this street after the name of the heroic founder "Paul de Maisonneuve." In process of time, the Saint was gradually put before it and now it is altogether known by the name of St. Paul street. Though it is still that narrow street as in the olden time a vast amount of business is transacted within its borders.

At the West end, or near to it, was erected, almost immediately after the commencement of the settlement of Montreal, a citadel called "*Pointe à Calliers*" and we may judge of the strength and good position of this Fort, by the fact that it resisted for 35 years, all the attacks of the brave, but blood thirsty Iroquois Indians. Maisonneuve also built in or near the Fort, several erections, for convenience or security, a chapel, hospital, barracks for the garrison and a magazine for goods for trading with the Savages.

In 1651, the Governor established a common for pasturage. It was 40 arpents in length and under the protection of the guns of the Fort. This common afterwards became Commissioners and Common streets. The banks of the Saint Lawrence were not, as they are now, lined with splendid wharves, but the waters laved the shores and the cattle quietly walked down to the water's edge and drank without let or hindrance, whilst the youngsters enjoyed themselves in the river.

Bonsecours Market is the largest building in connection with these streets, but by far the most interesting is Bonsecours Church, now the oldest in Montreal. The Market still holds its own even now as the principal one of the City and on Market Day it is still a sight to see the great concourse of Farmers and country Dames, with their vast variety of produce. What an amount of business is done in *Bonsecours Street* and *Jacques Cartier Square* and in and around the *Market* and it is rare if one cannot find everything "from a needle to an anchor" within some one or other of the stores at this part of the City. The same can be said of *St Paul Street* and of that fine Block belonging to the Nuns, for in it and the rest of this old Street and off streets is transacted a vast amount of the immense business of Montreal not forgetting that, belonging to the Harbor is done in *Commissioners street* and *Common Street*.

One of the most important Buildings in Montreal is situated here. The Customs House, what an amount of money is monthly sent to Ottawa from this source. It amounts to between 5 or 6 millions of dollars annually as the average. The arrangements are perfect for the facilitating of the multitudinous loads of goods which pass through its gates, and the City of Montreal may well be proud of its Customs House. Though the city is situated 500 miles from the Atlantic Ocean the energy and enterprise of its merchants, have raised it from its infantine state to be now the eighth city in size in the Continent of America and when the Canals and Rivers are deepened in a few years to come and the developments of the improvement in its Harbor with new Bridges etc., all complete then it will become indeed the great commercial Emporium of the Dominion and the pride of every Canadian be he a citizen of her borders or not.

Another most important Building is that of the Messrs Allan's Line of Steamers. Montrealers have much to thank these two Brothers, Sir Hugh and Andrew Allan for the commencement of that wonderful line of steamers which bears this name, and for the many other lines which now make the Port of Montreal one of the best known in the World.

The old Custom's Square still remains. It is now called *Place Royal*. Many a curious sight which the eyes of modern Montrealers never have looked upon has been seen transacted in the long ago, in this square chief of which I may mention "The Red Cross"

I have much pleasure to present here to my readers Mr. P. S. Murphy's history of "*La Croix Rouge*."—"The Red Cross is at the corner of *Guy* and *Dorchester* streets, which for a century and a quarter has so prominently marked the burial place of *Belisle*, the murderer, and has

long been an object of curious speculation. The popular story is that it marks the grave of a notorious highwayman, who robbed and murdered *habitants* returning from Montreal to St. Laurent and the back country by Dorchester street, which was at that time the only highway west of St. Lawrence street. This story is somewhat incorrect. Belisle was not a highway robber, his crime was house-breaking and a double murder. He lived on Le Grand Chemin du Roi, now called Dorchester street, near the spot where the Red Cross stands. On the other side of the road and a little higher up, Jean Favre and his wife Marie-Anne Bastien lived. Favre was reputed to be well off and to have money in his house. This excited the cupidity of Belisle, who formed the project of robbing his neighbor, and accordingly, one dark night, broke into the house and fired his pistol at Favre, when, however, only wounding him, he stabbed him to death with a large hunting knife. Favre's wife rushed in to help her husband, and was met by Belisle, who plunged the knife into her breast, and then despatched her by a blow of a spade. Belisle was suspected, and soon after arrested, tried, convicted and condemned to the terrible punishment of "breaking alive" (*rompu vif*), which was then in force under the French regime in Canada. Belisle was condemned to "torture ordinary and extraordinary," then to be broken alive on a scaffold erected in the Market Place (the present Custom House Square) in the city.

"This awful sentence was carried out to the letter, his body buried in Guy street, and the Red Cross erected to mark the spot, as fully described in the following document, which is not only interesting but historically valuable:

"Extrait du Requisitoire du Procureur du Roi.

"Je requiers pour le Roi que Jean Baptiste Goyer dit Bélisle soit déclaré dûment atteint et convaincu d'avoir de dessein prémédité assassiné le dite Jean Favre d'un coup de pistolet et de plusieurs coups de couteau, et d'avoir pariellement assassiné la dite Marie-Anne Bastien, l'épouse du dit Favre, à coups de bêche et de couteau, et de leur avoir volé l'argent qui était dans leur maison; pour réparation de quoi il soit condamné avoir les bras, jambes, cuisses et reins rompus vifs sur un échafaud qui, pour cet effet, sera dressé en la place du marché de cette ville, à midi; ensuite sur une roue, la face tournée vers le ciel, pour y finir ses jours. Le dit Jean Baptiste Goyer dit Belisle préalablement appliqué à la question ordinaire et extraordinaire; ce fait, son corps mort porté par l'exécuteur de la haute justice sur le grand chemin qui est entre la maison où demeurait le dit accusé et celle qu'occupaient les dits défunts Favre et sa femme, Les biens du dit Jean Baptiste Goyer dit

Bélieu acquis et confisqués au Roi, ou à qui il appartiendra sur iceux, ou à ceux non sujets a confiscation, préalablement pris la somme de trois cents livres d'amende, en cas que confiscation n'ait pas lieu ou profit de Sa Majesté.

“ Fait à Montréal le 6 Juin 1752.

“ (Signé,)

“ FOUCHER.”

This history of the “Red Cross” was narrated to Mr. Murphy, nearly fifty years ago, by the widow of Louis Haldimand, a nephew of General Haldimand, once Governor of Canada. This lady was born in 1774, and heard the story from her mother, who lived near “la Place du Marché” (present Custom House Square) when the execution took place.

Older citizens can annually remember the great piling of ice blocks in Spring (when the St. Lawrence breaks up) and in the recollection of many how that sometimes on Commissioner street, these ice shoves piled up to the height nearly of the top of the houses. Connected with this, were the great floods of Griffintown, when at the last one, the waters in McGill street reached up near to Notre Dame and Chaboillez Square and a hundred of streets were submerged. All this is now obviated but at an immense cost to the city, and when the new improvements in the Harbor are completed and the ugly rampart along the length of Commissioners street removed, our Harbor will be one of the brightest and best on the continent.

Let us now retrace not only our steps but imagination to the time when the first Church in Montreal was built. It still stands, the Old Bonsecours, but its present improvements, to many, have rather depreciated it, than made it appear better. However a good engraving of the old Church is given in this Book, for after generations to see the great building as it stood over two centuries ago. It was built in 1673 by the celebrated Sœur Marguerite Bourgeois and since then many a fervent prayer has gone up in its sacred precincts to God Almighty for preservation from remorseless Indians (Iroquois), foreign Invaders, and perils by fire, water, and wind. Some Iconoclasts, a few years ago, in what they declared was to be for the advantage of the city, planned the demolition of this old memorial and all that part of the street east and north, that I hope is past and may the old Bonsecours Church still, for long years to come receive the prayers of the faithful, for “good succour” in their undertakings or for those of them, most dear to the suppliant, kneeling devoutely at the shrine of the Patron Saint of Montreal.



BONSECOURS CHURCH.

In this street, St. Paul, were three residences of very great importance in these early days. The 1st of course was that of the Founder of Montreal. It was called the residence. It was built in A. D. 1650, in the spot where now stands the great store of Messrs. Frothingham & Workman. It measured 70 feet front by 24 feet deep. From 1650 to 1712 it was occupied by four missionaries, priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris and in 1850 was demolished.

Another old building was the Chateau Vaudreuil. It was erected in St. Paul street near Jacques Cartier Square. The corner stone was laid on the 15th May 1728 by Madame Philippe de Rigaud de Vaudreuil. On the 1st October 1773 it was destroyed by fire.

The other old Building must be mentioned "L'Intendance."

This Palace was built in 1698 and torn down in 1793. It stood near St. Viateur street, between St. Paul and Commissioners streets and was the seat of the civic administration of the city and Island of Montreal as well as of the adjacent parishes. Its dimensions were 104 feet long by 30 feet in depth."

A very interesting paper by R. C. Lyman, Esq., of St. Paul street on "Under Montreal" was read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal some years ago, when an underground passage was discovered in St. Paul street. After careful investigation it was found that it belonged to the old Hotel Dieu. Mr. P. S. Murphy concisely and forcibly explained its aventure and significance. This Hotel Dieu property once ran as far as St. Sulpice street and what was then called little St. Joseph street and to the property eastward belonging to the "Sisters of the Congregation and from the Banks of the St. Lawrence back or rather up to very near Notre Dame street.

"In building their Laundry "la Buanderie" they naturally placed it not far from the river." When St. Paul street was really opened it naturally happened that it cut the Main Buildings and their out houses in two parts. In this exigency they conceived the idea of carrying it under the street hence this old tunnel (lately discovered) but the purpose and the construction have given rise to a great amount of speculation and absurdity.

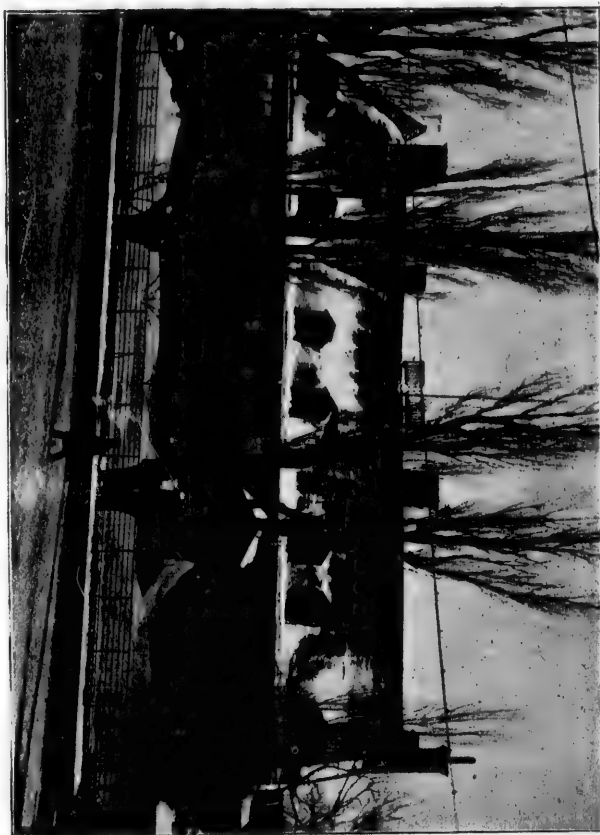
The principal wholesale firms doing business in Montreal in 1816 were McGillivray, Thain & Co., otherwise called the "North-West Company;" Forsythe, Richardson & Co., who were agents of the East India Company; Maitland, Garden & Auldjo; Gerard, Gillespie, Moffat, & Co., then agents Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., of London; H. Gates & Co. Allison, Turner & Co.; Desrivieres, Blackwood & Co., Blackwood, La-Roque & Co.; Robinson, Masson & Co.; Hector Russel & Co.,—the great

retail dry goods house of that time, Miller, Parlane & Co. James Miller left the firm in 1810 and engaged exclusively in shipbuilding, and was really the founder of the Allan line of steamships: James McDougall & Co., merchants and brokers: Hart, Logan & Co.; Geo Platt & Co., hardware; J. & J. M. Frothingham, hardware, now existing as Frothingham & Workman. J. T. Barette hardware; Jacob DeWitt, hardware. Lewis Lyman, druggist, the founder of the present house of Lyman, Sons & Co.; Day, Gelston & Co., druggist, Mr. Day being the father of the late Judge Day; Wadsworth & Nichols, druggists; Thomas and John Torrance, wholesale and retail grocers; Bowman & Smith grocers; Zabdiel Thayer, crockery, Toussaint Peltier, grain merchant; Felix Souigny, do; Nider Aird & White, auctioneers; M. C. Cuvillier & Co., do., and Bridge & Penn, do. Most of these firms did what would even now be called a very large business, and many of the men composing them were reputed wealthy. The possession of \$25,000 in those days made a rich man, and \$100,000 a very wealthy man.

Among the very many large firms now doing business in St. Paul street may be mentioned. The Tiffins, Jacques Grenier, once Mayor of Montreal. The Hudons, and in the Nuns Block; The Rubber Co.; Buntin's Paper Co. and Hodson, Summer & Co. Two old firms stand prominently out J. G. McKenzie and Frothingham & Workman, whilst the Wighman Co. and B. J. Coghlin require more than a passing glance. Nearer to McGill street the stores and establishments are represented by Green the great furrier and in olden times this part of the street was as busy as that of the east end.

St. Francois Xavier street.

The six intersecting streets viz; St. Francois Xavier, St. Sulpice, St. Lambert, St. Peter, St. Gabriel, and St. Vincent were all laid out by Dolier de Canon, as short cuts to reach the three main avenues which he had before traced out in the old Town. St. Francis was the name by which the first was called, but the name was changed by Bishop Laval in honor of St. Francois Xavier, one of the most distinguished Jesuit Missionaries to China and the East. This last name it still retains.) It may well be called "The Wall street of Montreal." A vast amount of business is daily transacted within its borders. The Great Telegraph Companies, also the Express companies are in this street. A number of Insurance offices are found in it chief of which is the large establishment of Major Bond's. It still is one of the narrow streets of Montreal. The old Exchange Bank was at the corner of this street and Notre Dame, and is now used by a number of different offices.



CHATEAU HAMSEY.

St. Gabriel street.

This Street received its name, not from the Holy Archangel but from and in honor of M. Gabriel Queylus the first Curé of Montreal and also from M. Gabriel Souart who was his immediate successor. About the middle of this century, this street was one of the fashionable dwelling places of Montreal. Dr. Sewell, Dr. Macculloch, F. Griffin Q.C., Mr. S. Gerard, President of the Bank of Montreal and Dr. Ross Q.C., all lived in this street, and to this day in some of the short streets running from it to Jacques Cartier Square can be seen what really old Montreal looked like, as very many of the houses there still remain.

St. Vincent street.

This street was originally called St. Charles in honor of M. Charles Lemoyne, who had rendered great services to Canada. It was afterwards changed to its present name.

St. Lambert street.

It was so called in honor of Lambert Closse, who was killed just at the corner of the street and Notre Dame by the Indians.

St. Joseph street.

It is now called St. Sulpice street from the fact that on its side, it bounds the Church and the buildings in the rear. A great amount of business is done in this street and the short ones running off it to the east. Surrounded by some of these streets are the large Buildings of the Sisters of the Congregational Nunnery.

On the other side of the Parish Church are two of the six streets traced out by M. Dollier de Canon. The first has already been mentioned. St. Peter street was named not only from "The Prince of the Apostles," but in compliment to M. de Faucoup, one of the earliest settlers of Montreal.

St. Sacrament and Hospital streets.

They both derived their names, the first from the sacred Host and Pyx being kept in that street and the other from the hospital which the Founder Maisonneuve built in it, in the earliest days of the History of Montreal.

Quite a wonderful Building has been erected in the midst of those streets including St. Nicholas. "The Board of Trade Building" is one of the largest of its kind and containing not only the Board Rooms, etc., but scores of offices among which are found many of the most influential Merchants and Shippers of the city. Other large centres of Trade are seen all around. Facing the foot of one or two of these streets is seen St. Ann's Market, the old Parliament Buildings burned in 1849 on account of the passing of the obnoxious Indemnification Bill. W. W. Ogilvie's splendid Building is a proof of the great strides made in western grain, when his first venture was 500 bushels of Manitoba wheat. The Custom House and Allan's offices hide the wharves at this point from view.

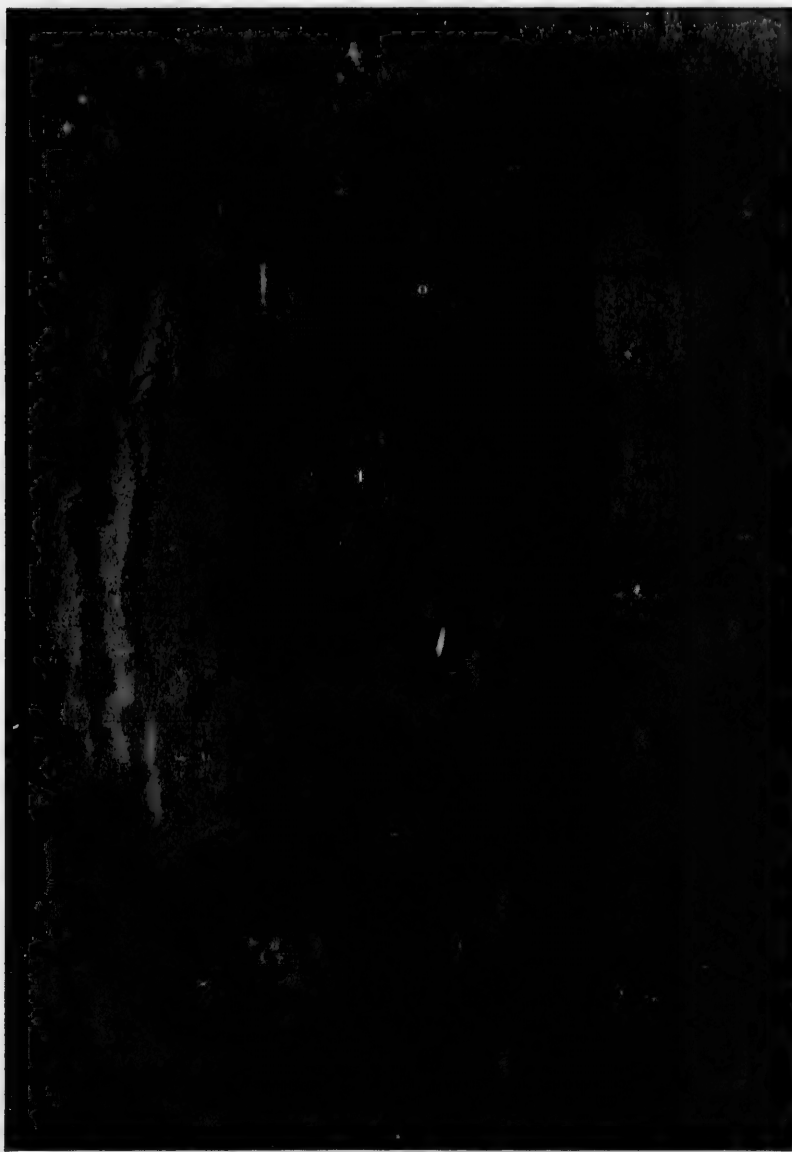
Another narrow street is that of St. John. A large business is here ever carried on in this street and in it are found some very important firms. Another street St. Helen is Recollet street of old where stood some of the first English Churches, as for instance, the old Baptist church, Old St Paul's church and others. At its entrance on the site of which is now a large Commercial Building stood the Recollet Church and out buildings. It should have been preserved. In this Church at the close of last century the good priests allowed both Episcopalians and Presbyterians to hold their services till their own places of worship were built.

These are mostly all the streets of any importance till we come to McGill street and yet they comprehended the old Town of Montreal. How changed from these days is the area of our City. East, west and north for miles from Place Royal as the centre or from Place d'Armes thousands of immense buildings, Religious, Educational, Commercial and private have sprung up and are yearly being built and the day will come when the Old Parish of Montreal will be all absorbed in the City of Montreal of the 20th century.

McGill street.

This Street was called, not after the well known figure seen in Montreal 50 years ago Honorable Peter McGill. but from an old inhabitant at the beginning of this century who had his residence in the city and whose name will ever be associated in McGill College and this street, Honorable James McGill. He was a prominent citizen and his name is often mentioned in the old Records as a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Government and also as holding many offices.

We find him one of the Commissioners appointed to open up St. Joseph street as far as Chaboillez Square: also in the same position, to see to the demolition of the old walls of Montreal. We find him with others petitioning the Government to reduce the annual tax on the English Cemetery which stood, where now stands, "The St. Lawrence Hall" and other buildings.



As a merchant he was one of the largest in these days in Montreal. The following Table will show the extent of his commercial transactions for a year. We must remember that in these early days and the close of the last century the merchants were required to get permission to buy a certain quantity of goods annually. This refers to grain and produce dealers, what now would our magnate merchants think at the close of this century to be so restricted. The following names, bring well known old firms to ones recollection of that early date.

	PORK	FLOUR	BISCUIT
	LBS.	LBS.	LBS.
Messrs. Todd & McGill	6,000	—2,000	—10,000
L. Ermatinger	4,000	—2,000	—
Gabriel Coté	2,000	—1,000	— 3,600
Hypolite Desrivieres	4,000	—1,000	— 1,800
M. Blondeau	1,000	—1,000	— 1,800
Chas. Chaboillez	600	—6,000	— 1,800
Jos. Sanguinet	600	—1,000	— 1,000

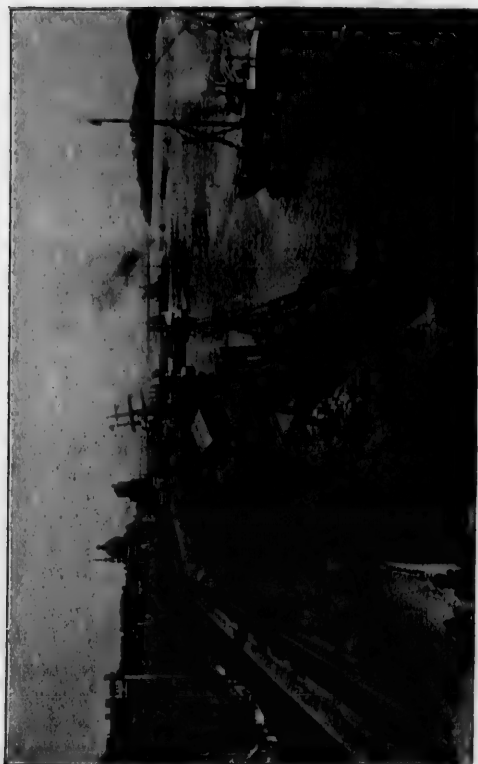
These orders were given in May 1780 by the Court.

It is reported that quite an emulation sprang up between James McGill and another of the Commissioners supposed to be Chaboillez, whose name should be given to this street. McGill prevailed as we all know from the present name of the street. In the above list we can see names of Merchants, who gave their names to streets of this City. but these names (like some others) have never changed, as Cote, Desriviers, Chaboillez Square and Sanguinet streets.

Many changes have taken place from the time it was "terra incognita." Now it is one of the most well known streets in the City, containing very many large and influential business establishments, and one of the oldest Hotels.

Long ago the Grey-Nunnery flanked its lower end and it was near there that the first fort in Montreal was built, "Pointe a Calliers" and where the intrepid Lambert Closse with a brave band utterly exterminated a column of Iroquois, who had attacked the fort, coming from the wood and swamps, which then only met the view, but where to-day are the Lachine Canal, Point St. Charles and Griffintown.

The Grey Nunnery, Les Sœurs Grises, was always a building which attracted attention when any one landed at the foot of McGill Street and passed it. It was founded in 1753, by Madame Youville. Nothing



THE HARBOR OF MONTREAL.

could be more appropriate than the inscription which was seen on the gateway front of the Chapel and which was occasioned by the following circumstance.

The inscription was,

"Hôpital General des Sœurs Grises
founded 1755.

"Mon Pere et ma Mere m'ont abandonné mais Le Seigneur me recueilli. Ps. 26.

The circumstance of this inscription was this. In the year 1775, Mde Youville was going into Town on Institution business. When she came to the "Little River" which was then open and uncovered, (now one of the city drains) she saw an infant stuck frozen into the ice with a dagger sticking in its throat and one of its little hands raised through the ice as if in the attitude of imploring justice and the vengeance of Heaven against its murderer.

This so shocked the good Sister, that after consultation with her associates, they determined that their charity should henceforth extend to Orphans and Foundlings as well as the aged and suffering infirm.

No one can calculate the immeasurable amount of good which they have done since then and their great establishment, now translated between St. Catherine and Dorchester streets, still has its doors open, night and day, to all who need protection and help.

In all the distress and epidemics which have fallen on Montreal for 150 years these good Sisters "The Grey Nuns" have ever and always been in the van of the fight and if little wordly praise and advancement have accrued to them, their reward is hereafter.

St. Ann's Market was the old Parliament Buildings before they were burned.

This incident is described in the following succinct sketch—and I may add before it, that if the fanatics who led the crowd, had themselves only known the future mischief and loss to the city they were bringing on, they would have paused before their senseless and foolish action.

What has Montreal lost by this idiotic burst of spleen and anger? Millions of dollars, for this day the Parliament would have been held in this city and when Confederation came, instead of an out of the way place like Ottawa, being the metropolis of Canada, our own fair city would have been the spot and thus for ever remained not only as it is to-day, so far ahead of all the other cities of the Dominion; but the Hub and the Centre, as it is geographically placed, of inland and ocean navigation and the ruling power of the whole Dominion and the Capital of the same.

During the session of Parliament in 1849, a Bill was introduced and passed providing for the payment of losses sustained during the Rebellion. The British inhabitants were indignant that any such Bill should have been introduced, and every means were taken to prevent its passage through the House. When it had been passed, great anxiety was manifested as to whether it would receive the sanction of the Governor-General. On Wednesday, the 25th April, a day which will be long noted in the annals of our city, Lord Elgin proceeded to the Parliament House to sanction the new tariff, and other Acts. About five o'clock in the afternoon he sanctioned a number of Bills, and among them was the objectionable Rebellion Bill. No sooner had the Bill become law than the information was conveyed to the crowds in waiting outside of the building, and when His Excellency appeared he was received with groans and pelted with stones and eggs. The excitement was intense. Printed notices were posted in various parts of the city, calling a mass meeting to be held immediately on the Champ de Mars, and by eight o'clock an immense number of persons had assembled, when, after some strong resolutions had been passed, the cry was raised "To the Parliament Buildings."

The House of Assembly was engaged in discussing the Judicature Bill, when a loud shout gave the members warning that a riot was forming outside. A number of stones were now thrown through the windows, and in a short time there were but few squares of glass left unbroken in the whole range of the building.

By this time the members had all retreated, when about a dozen persons entered the Assembly Hall, and one of them boldly seated himself in the Speaker's chair, and muttered something about dissolving the Parliament. The others then commenced the work of demolishing all that came before them, sticks being thrown at the glass globes on the gasaliers which were beyond their reach.

The cry of fire was now raised, and it was discovered that the building had been fired by some of the mob. The fire spread with great rapidity, and in half an hour the whole building was wrapped in a sheet of flame. No attempt was made to save the building, and the engines were only used upon the surrounding property. By this fire the valuable library, containing the archives and records of the colony for over a century, was completely destroyed. The only article saved was the mace belonging to the Lower House. The party who saved the mace carried it to Donegan's Hotel, and delivered it to Sir Allan McNab.

The mob now proceeded to the residence of Mr. Lafontaine, and set it on fire, and through the efforts of some of the citizens the flames were extinguished, but the whole of the furniture and library were completely demolished. Several other houses, occupied by obnoxious members of the Parliament, were also destroyed.

It was feared that the Governor might suffer from the violence of the mob. He therefore left his residence at Monklands and remained in the city under the protection of a body of militia.

On the 20th. Messrs. Mack, Howard, Ferris and Perry, were arrested on the charge of arson, and were committed for trial. A crowd of nearly 3000 persons accompanied them to jail but no violence was shown.

The Parliament Building destroyed during this riot, was originally the St. Ann's market, the interior of which had been remodelled for the accommodation of the Legislature. It was 342 feet in length by 50 in width, the central portion projecting four feet beyond the wings. It was constructed of Montreal limestone, and though plain, its only ornaments being a portico at either end, presented an effective appearance.

McGill street has some very large and energetic business centres and one or two of our oldest citizens have their stores in this street.

Craig Street.

In the days of Montreal's earliest History, and even some are yet living who remember not Craig street of to-day but a sluggish creek, spanned by little wooden bridges at St. Lawrence Main and Bleury streets. Beyond this all was "sporting regions." This street dates from the early years of this century only. It was called after Governor Craig. Even in 1816 it was such a creek, that Viger Gardens or Square was then a swamp. About St. Louis street was a small deep pond, the resort of muskrats and waterfowl. This pond at last was filled up by taking material in levelling the street (Notre Dame) from Bonsecours to Dalhousie Square and dumping it into the hole, thus filling it up and forming the two streets of the present day, St. Louis and Champ de Mars.

Craig street now extends from the Goal to St. Antoine street. It is one of the widest in the city and underneath it runs the Craig Street Tunnel, the main sewer of the City of Montreal.

A large number of important business centres are in this street, some of which rival any other city in amount of enterprise and energy. Two of our largest paper firms, the celebrated Laurentian Baths, the Drill Shed and last but not least the offices of the useful, comfortable and cheap City Passenger Railway, not forgetting the old papers the Gazette, the Herald and the Witness are all in this street.

Two squares abut on this street, Papineau and Viger. They are spoken of in another part of this volume.

From Craig street, run north, many streets, all very narrow and of little consequence save that in some of them there are important manufactures. Two of them are called after heroes of the Plains of Abraham, Wolfe and Montcalm; one received its name from a well known notary, others called after different saints in the Calendar. The principal two streets St. Lawrence and Bleury will be written by themselves as we proceed. At the far east end of this street is De Lorimier Avenue, once called Colborne, but now changed to its present name in commemoration of the death of Chevalier De Lorimier, the last of the twelve Patriots who were hanged in 1833-9. The street called Papineau Road, from the celebrated family of that name, runs from the square now called Papineau Avenue north to the city limits. This road was formerly of bad repute and many worthless characters resorted there, all is now changed. It contains the old Military cemetery and Burying Ground which should be held sacred in the eyes of all Montreal and kept from desecration as a venerable spot. It is still Imperial property.

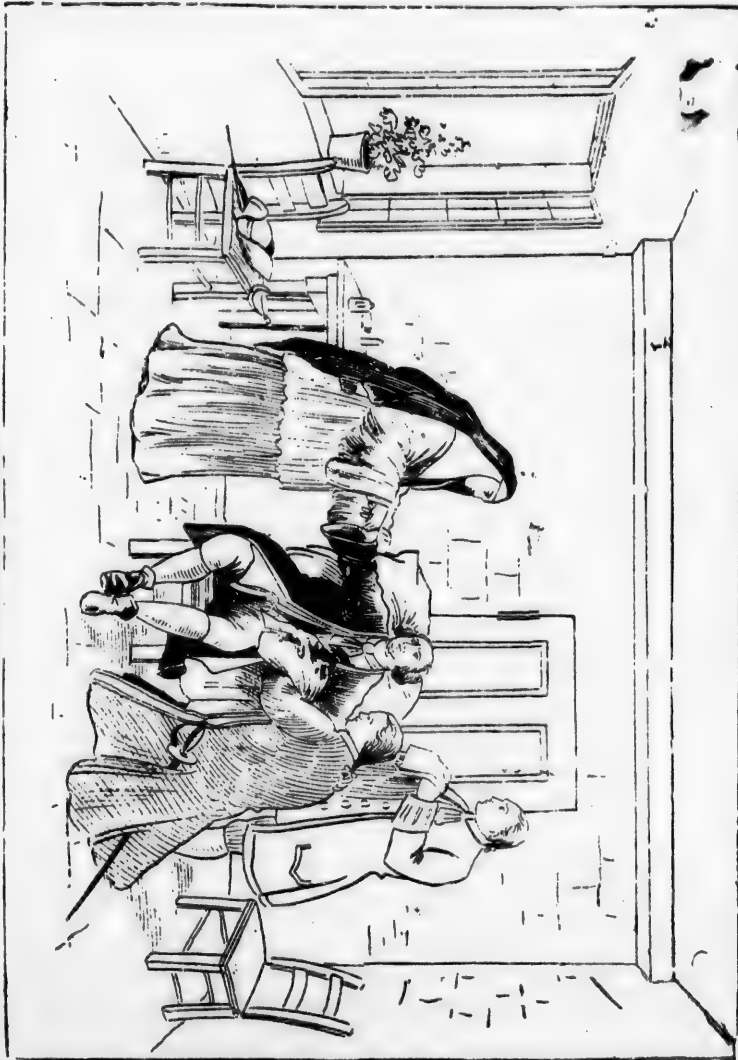
One of the most important things belonging to the city lies in the narrow neck of ground between this street Craig and Notre Dame, the pumping house, which does good work especially in the Spring, when the River rises and fills up the drains to the imminent risk of flooding.

One of the finest blocks in the street stands opposite to the Montreal Street Railway and which for years before the M. S. R. built their own fine offices was used as their offices. This is the Wilson Block, called from one of the most energetic Mayors that ever sat in the civic chair. The great property which he left is ably superintended by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Beauchamp a man well known in the city and ever ready to advance any undertaking that may redound to the development of Montreal.

The Garth Establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal and one of the largest. Over all the continent their manufactured goods have found a way and to-day their business extends everywhere. Charles Garth is one of the oldest living citizens of Montreal, still full of life and vigour, connected with many of the great establishments as Director or otherwise but intimately bound up in his own Church, the Church of England of which he has been a consistent and loyal member to the Writer's knowledge for nearly the past half century.

The Canada Paper Co. has its large establishment in this street and nothing more can be said of its beautiful productions than that all the paper of this Book, as fine paper as can be procured in America came from this establishment.

DEATH OF MONTCALEM.



Another very great establishment is that of J. C. Wilson & Co. also one of our largest paper manufacturers. His great mills are at Lachute and any one passing his building in Craig street must be struck with the peculiar kind of freestone of which it is built. It is the only one of its kind in the city and reflects high credit on the enterprising proprietor for utilizing our own Canadian Sandstone (freestone) and not importing as so many have done, foreign material, when our own Dominion will and can supply every mineral ore and building stone required, but it just exemplifies the old Scriptural adage, "a prophet has no honor in his own country."

The two oldest papers in Montreal are found on this street. The "Gazette" and the "Herald," The former was the first paper published in Montreal or perhaps Canada.

The newspaper press of Montreal, like the inhabitants, is subdivided into English and French. The English papers are the more important, and are widely read by the French population. There is one morning and three evening papers, namely: The "Gazette," "Herald," "Star," and "Witness," The "Gazette" was founded in 1778 by Fleury de Mesplet, and in 1828 it was published each Monday and Thursday by Robert Armour, in twenty-four columns. In 1833, under the editorship of Andrew Armour, it was published twice each week. Andrew Armour took Hugh Ramsay into partnership, and the firm sold out in 1845 to Robt. Abraham, who made the paper a daily one. It subsequently passed from Abraham to Ferres and Milne (1850), Low & Chamberlain (1856), and in 1879 it became the property of the Whites, the editor. Thomas White, afterwards becoming a cabinet minister, and being succeeded as editor by his son. His uncle Richard White, still conducts the veteran Tory organ. The "Gazette" has an established reputation among political and commercial journals.

The "Herald" was established in 1803. It has made the fortunes of several proprietors, notably Mr. Penny, and has been the property of an ex-cabinet minister of great mental acumen, Hon. Peter Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell is one of the fathers of Confederation, and while he has never received public honors commensurate with his services, he is highly considered by all shades of political opinions, and has been dubbed "Sir Peter" by perhaps a greater ruler than the Defender of the Faith. "The Public," generally. The "Herald" has recently passed into new hands and is now a more enterprising journal than ever before.

The "Witness" is known to every one and was organized by the late well known citizen "John Dougall" and holds its own against all others throughout Canada, as we find it scattered ail over the Dominion and the United States. It is now managed by a worthy son of the Old Temperance Warrior and fearlessly exposes all and everything not consistent to the well being of Society.





C. P. R. STATION.

Perhaps the finest building in Craig street is the new Station of the C. P. Railway. In connection with this building of which we give a fine cut, the first that has appeared in Montreal, I would like to state, that I received the same with cuts of the Chateau Ramezay, Harbor, Dominion Square and McGill University from New York and had to pay custom duty, etc., before getting them in as a loan for illustrating my Book and from the well known Periodical "The Illustrated American." Here I would thank the proprietor for his urbanity and kindness, especially as when in trying to illustrate our streets I have been met with anything but gentlemanly urbanity on the part of many to whom I applied for cuts to illustrate the work.

St. Antoine Street.

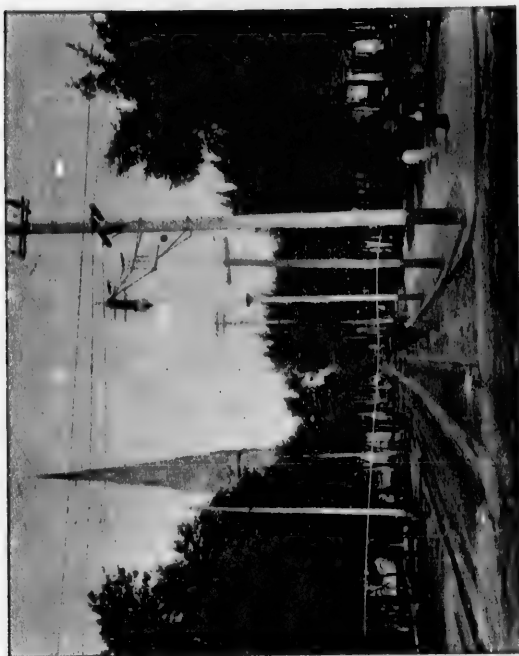
The old St. Antoine suburbs began at a bridge crossing the creek at the east end of St. Antoine street and was a road with several cross lanes pretty closely built up as far west as Mountain street. There was only one first-class house, that of Norman A McLeod, a rich "North-Wester," or member of the North-West Company. The chief man of this company, the Hon. William McGillivray, had a fine stone residence in Cote St. Antoine, about the end of Dorchester street, the most magnificent building in the whole city, afterwards owned by the Hon. Charles Wilson and standing to the present day.

A Square is seen in this street. "Richmond Square." It is one of the blots on the city. I don't think there is such a miserable square in Montreal. Surely the City fathers and the Aldermen who represent this division, should see to its improvement. The actual fact of McGillivray Home quite close to it and the knowledge of one of our City Mayors, Hon. Chs Wilson having owned the home should be sufficient for them to beautify the Square a little more than has been done for years past.

St. Denis Street.

And other streets intersecting or running parallel to it.

St Denis street is one of the best known in the City. It is called from the titular Saint of France. Let me give a short account of him. He was a Bishop and Martyr in the early Church History. A. D. 245. This Saint was sent to Gaul (now France) to convert the heathen. He fixed his episcopal see at Paris and in A. D. 273 suffered martyrdom by decapitation on a hill, called ever after "*Mons Martyram*." This is now called by Parisians "Montmartre." Many a time in the days of "Charlemagne" and his successors, has the battle cry of "St. Denis" been heard when the French (Franks) were engaged in deadly warfare with their country's foes.



ENTRANCE ST. DENIS STREET.

St Denis street begins at Craig and runs north to the City Limits, eventually, in the years to come it will extend miles beyond that point to the Back River or Rivières des Prairies.

The most important buildings now in the street are Laval University and St. James Church. This was long ago called the Bishop's Church but the terrible fire which burnt nearly the whole east end consumed it and the Palace, and the present splendid edifice arose on their ruins. The Bishop was then the first of Montreal. Bishop Lartigue was made Bishop Sept. 1836 when Montreal became a separated see and St James Church was made his Cathedral.

Near to it is the great Establishment of the Reformatory and in the street the old and well known Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. At the extreme north end, the Carmelite Nuns have erected a large edifice to remove to it when completely finished, from Hochelaga, as their Establishment there on the banks of the river must give place to commerce and trade. Many of our prominent Judges, Privy Councillors, Aldermen and Business men locate in or near St. Denis street or in St. Louis Park, one of the finest and nattiest squares in Montreal. A great Protestant Public School stands opposite the Park "The Aberdeen School" and there is one of the R. C. 'Commissioners' in Roy street, a little off St. Denis street.

This street is one of the best kept in the City, a continual roadway, day and night, asphalt pavement and wide and fine thoroughfares. The lower part under Sherbrooke street is finely bordered both sides with healthy trees and in summer, looking down, you seem to be entering a long avenue of some sylvan forest or a grand entrance to some ancient castle or policy in the Old World. We are proud of St. Denis street and so are its inhabitants.

Cherrier street is called from one of the best known and most respected citizens of Montreal. He was a partner in Law with the celebrated "Viger" who left to him all his property. Mr. Cherrier was one of the "Immortels" who was imprisoned in the Montreal Gaol in 1837, and when he died was perhaps the oldest member of the Montreal Bar, a man of unimpeachable character, a good citizen and a warm friend even to his political foes of 1837-8. It was right that one street in Montreal should be called by his name and that in connection with the vast property which he left at his death.

Prince Arthur street received its name from him, the Queen's 3rd son, who, when the Writer was Military Chaplain in Montreal, was a Lieutenant in the Rifles, and is now "Duke of Connaught." A pretty story is recorded of his Baptism. We can see Our Gracious Majesty The Queen (not an old Lady as she is now at her Diamond Jubilee), but a fair and youthful woman holding up her son to the old bronzed Warrior. (*The Irish Hero, Wellington*), and telling him that his first name was to be

Arthur in recognition of the wonderful good that the Warrior had done for England and the English Race. There is a pretty picture of the same and those who have it should preserve it as a memorial. The street formerly from St. Lawrence Main to the present St. Louis Park was called Courville street, West of St. Lawrence it was called Bagg street.

Roy street is called after a man of this name and so is Drolet street after a well known citizen (still living) of that name, Chevalier Drolet, Pine Avenue is a misname. There is not a single pine tree to be seen in the whole street. It runs past or near the celebrated new Hospital. "The Victoria" built, and endowed by two Montreal citizens, Lord Mount Stephen & Sir Donald Smith now Lord Strathcona and is one of the greatest and best of its kind in the Continent of America.

Laval University, founded originally at Quebec by Royal Charter and under a special Papal Bull, has now a distinct branch at Montreal. It is a Roman Catholic institution teaching in the French language and has faculties of Theology, of Law, of Medicine and of Arts. Its teaching staff at Montreal is very complete and large numbers of students attend its courses of lectures.

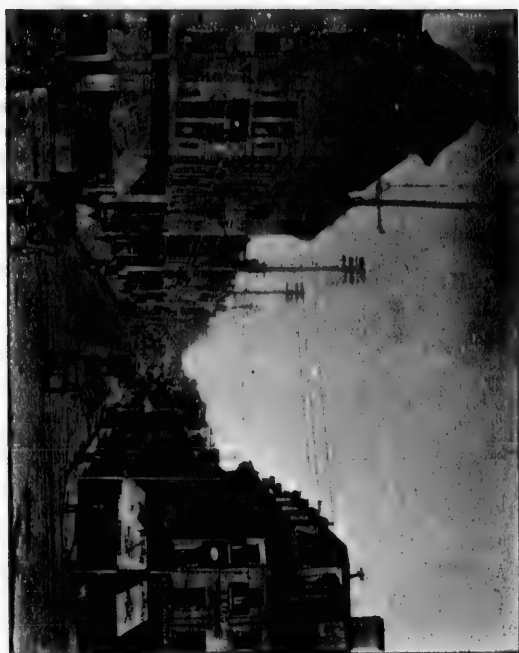
St. Lawrence Main Street.

The following description of St. Lawrence Main street, refers to the year 1816 and following years. It was written by an old citizen, long since dead.

"St. Lawrence suburb, commenced at a bridge over the creek at the foot of St. Lawrence street. This street, as far up as where Ontario now intersects, was quite thickly lined with small low wooden buildings. Above Sherbrooke street, before reaching the Mile End tavern, there were but two houses, both of stone, and on the left side of the street then belonging to John Clark, and now the property of the Bagg estate. Taylor's brewery was then occupied by Thomas French as a tannery and Geo. Wurtele kept the "Farmers' Hotel" in the old house now standing opposite the St. Lawrence market and called the "Glasgow Hotel." Sherbrooke street was then opened from St. Lawrence street about as far west as Bleury. In 1819 two fine residences were built on this street, one by Jacob Hall, and the other by Torrance. They were both prominent objects to the citizens below, and the latter being the only cut-stone structure outside the main city, was the admiration of every passer-by. It is now the residence of the Molson family."

This house still stands at the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence Main streets.

ST. LAWENCE STREET.



We all know the origin of the name. It was on the anniversary of this Saint's Day that the famous navigator *Jacques Cartier* entered that river which ever since has borne the name he gave to it, and when this street was laid out, it also received the name.

In looking from *Sherbrooke street* down this old well known thoroughfare with its widened extent, its fine shops, resplendent with gas and electricity, broad foot paths, splendid electric cars, what would the old "Habitant" say if he could be suddenly raised from the dead and placed on this spot and made look down that street, up and down which 90 or 100 years ago, he had so often driven his home made "rig," He would only be confounded and be able to exclaim "*Mon Dieu*." Yet in this progressive age what more wonders are yet to be seen in this street, time alone can tell. Look at the crowds that stop to see *Boisseau's* magnificent exhibition of colored lights. Look at the "*Monument National*". Look at the "*Musee Eden*" and continue above *Sherbrooke* and see the fine stores and blocks of Buildings on to *Mile End*, conspicuous among them all that splendid row of *Laxter's Block*, and we must confess that the *St. Lawrence Main* of to-day is different from that of 1800.

There are some large stores in this street. Among its stores are *L. Surveyer*, *Lorge & Co.*, *Kennedy*, *Alderman Grothé*, *Boisseau's* and the late *Fogarty's* with *E. Giroux* in the *National Monument* and many others.

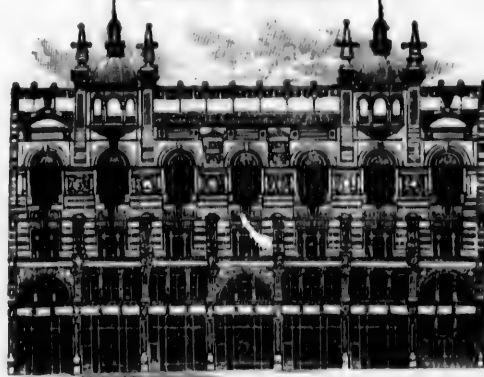
Surveyer is one of the best known hardware stores in Montreal. In 1866 he founded the present house which is four stories in height and filled with everything necessary in this line, one of which may be mentioned here a razor, which bears his name and pronounced one of the best in the market.

The store of *Lorge & Co.*, *Furriers*, is one of the oldest in the street. *Mr. Lorge* imports direct from England, France and the United States. He is a native of Belgium, but has resided in Montreal since 1850. He was awarded a bronze medal in 1869, a diploma in 1870, and bronze and silver medals in 1882, at the Exhibition held in Montreal for the superiority of his goods over all competitors.

Alderman Grothé has already been spoken about in a short sketch among the Civic Fathers of Montreal and it may only be said here that his store is one of those that passers by generally stop to admire the rich and varied display of his windows.

The *Musee Eden*, is not half enough well known. If more children would visit it, they would be better impressed with some of the most important events of History, than reading off the same events in a page of general school History. It is situated in the *Monument National* which building is a credit to the street and a tribute to those who have so industriously worked to make it a success-

NATIONAL MONUMENT.



The idea in opening the Musée Eden was not only to establish a commercial enterprise, but, moreover, to found in the Metropolis of Canada an undertaking specially consecrated to fine arts and the glorious episodes of the country's history. Differing entirely from similar institutions in large towns of Europe and on the American continent, which represent no originality beyond the cosmopolitan scenes and figures belonging to all countries, the Directors of the Musée Eden Company have sought in the history of their own country, so full of remarkable incidents, subjects for the instruction of the public. The Galleries of the Musée Eden are, a continual source of instruction and amusing recreation the actual reproduction of events being always more lasting than a page of history learnt off by heart.

The Directors have spared no trouble or expense to make the halls of the Musée as perfect as possible from an artistic and historic point of view, and they rely on the patronage of the public to help them to continue an unrivalled undertaking, a patriotic work, and an imperishable tribute to our national glory.

However, I must say that the arrangement might be so changed that all historical groups should come together and all those of the dark side of humanity be placed in a wing by themselves as is done in the great waxworks of London. Then the minds of children would not be vitiated or startled, as they need not see or go into that wing where these scenes are. I commend this classification to the serious consideration of the Directors and am certain that it would result in a larger increase of visitors.

Bleury street.

This street received its name from a well known citizen in the past. De Bleury, indeed until of late years the street was always known by the name of De Bleury street.

At the foot of the street in the early years of this century a foot-bridge crossed the Craig creek and a narrow lane ran up about as far as Dorchester street, along which straggled about half a dozen small houses. This was called "Flirtation Lane" and it was a favorite promenade for all romantic couples during the long twilight of the summer evenings. A little up the street stood in the fifties two splendid Terraces called respectively "Tecumseh" and "Waverly". Old citizens can recollect the fine iron railings which were in front of them with battle axes and spears etc., it made a fine sight. Standing as a solitary one or two still do at the present day, a good way off the street, they had an imposing appearance. Now mostly all the houses have had fronts added to them and they have been transformed into shops.

Bleury street has been widened and now forms one of the best entrances into the city. Its continuation, Park Avenue, leads one to Mount Royal Avenue, where we find located the Buildings of the Provincial Exhibition Co. Before coming there we pass through the Mount Royal Park, that part at least which is called Fletcher's Field, from a well known military man of that name. At the end of the Park we can join the suburban Electric Railway, which will take us round the Lesser Mountain, passing Outramont and Cote des Neiges and returning to the city, a delightful drive at a moderate cost.

The chief feature of Bleury street is St. Mary's College (Jesuits) and great Church of the Gesu. As the Authorities could not find any of the past cuts of either Building, they are absent in this sketch of the street, though they appear in both my large works of 1875 and 1894.

No great manufactures are found in this street, but one of the largest engraving establishments in Canada is situated near Craig. The Burland Lithographic Co. and a little beyond was the chief Photographer in the Dominion, "Notman," who still pleases thousands with his unrivalled pictures. The founder of this House has passed to the great majority, but his son ably keeps up the record. Here, Royalty, more than once, has entered the doors, to be photographed, as the House bears the title of "Photographer to the Prince of Wales and Royal Family.

At the same side further up stands the oldest stained glass manufactory in the Dominion, "J. C. Spence & Son." The founder of it has too, gone the way of all the earth, but the Son carries on successfully the work of his Father, as the beautiful windows everywhere testify.



SPENCE'S WORK (AT LENNOXVILLE.)

Off Bleury street is found one of the largest manufactures of Aerated Waters, Soda and Ginger Ale in the Dominion, that of Chas. Gurd & Co. By his own innate industry and perseverance he has built up an immense business, which is yearly increasing and it should succeed as the productions of the Firm are those which cheer, but do not inebriate and therefore should be well patronized, as it is by every one.

Not far up the street is the well known establishment of Cunningham, sculptor. He is an ex-Alderman and when in the Council, was a most energetic member and had greatly to do with the widening of the street.

Off from Bleury is the celebrated St. Patrick's Church and all its dependencies, presided over by the well beloved present Pastor, "Father Quinlivan." He succeeded a very great friend and patron of the Writer's "dear old Father Dowd," and it was a simple act of recognition of his kindness to him that the Author of this work has placed in his large "Biographical Gazetteer of Montreal" both a lifelike picture and sketch of the well known Priest of St. Patrick's for so many years, "Father Dowd."

St. Patrick's is one of the finest churches in America and its congregation consists of many of our best Irish families. The Writer well remembers St. Patrick's in the fifties, having lived for some years, right under the Aegis of the Irish saint, a few doors from the Church, and yearly mixing in the great gatherings of the 17th March. How many who met then, are alive now?

Two streets, very old ones, and which have not improved much in the advance of Montreal, cut Bleury street, Lagauchetiere and Vitre streets. The former is supposed to have derived its name from an officer in "Carignac's" of the French regine, who built a house in this street, after the regiment was disbanded.

In all the History of "La Nouvelle France" no family is found, I am told, of the name of Vitre. The only man who bears this name was the pilot whom the English army and fleet commanded by Wolfe, impressed into the service and compelled to pilot the fleet through "The Traverse" below Quebec. It is said that the whole fleet hoisted French colors and so deceived him and others so impressed, as they supposed that it was the French fleet bringing relief to Quebec, but that when once passed this dangerous spot in the St. Lawrence, the French colors were hauled down and the British Union Jack raised aloft. It is also said he never left the fleet but was carried to England where he lived some years on a small government pension. How his name came to be given to this street, let Antiquarians find out, but the above has been told, as the origin of the name of the street. It might be when Wolfe and Montcalm streets were of old laid out, some one thought of him who had piloted the English fleet to Quebec and so gave his name to the street.

Another and a new street "Ontario" cuts Bleury. It contains nothing of importance, save the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at the corner of St. Urbain. One of the best known men in Montreal Revd. Canon Wood has been its Rector for over 35 years and has worked it up to its present flourishing condition. It is the only decidedly High Church in Montreal among the Protestant Bodies. A fine School is in connection with this Church, well patronized and does good work under the principalship of Revd. A. French the well known Rector. Many influential citizens attend this Church and one of them Honorable Senator Drummond has built "St. Margaret's Home" on Sherbrooke Street. It is a blessing to all those who seek its help in their incurable diseases.

Hotel-Dieu de Montreal, 1652.

Though this great Institution was once away down in St. Paul street in the long ago, still this old bit of History will be acceptable to the French Readers of the Book as giving then the actual facts of the foundation of this benevolent House.

A. D. 1640, le Canada était resté presque sans culture et l'on y comptait à peine deux cents français y compris les femmes, les enfants et les religieuses de Québec. C'est alors que Dieu inspira à un pieux laïque d'établir une colonie pour honorer la Sainte-Vierge dans l'île de Montréal. M. Jérôme Le Royer de la Dauversière, lieutenant-général au présidial de la Flèche en Anjou, unit ses plans à ceux de l'illustre fondateur du séminaire de St. Sulpice, M. Olier, qui presque simultanément avait eu le même généreux dessein. Des personnes de la Cour, et des prêtres vertueux, brûlant de zèle pour la propagation de la foi, s'associèrent aux fondateurs pour faire l'acquisition de l'île de Montréal, et ils apprécèrent les avantages qu'elle offrait à l'exécution de leur projets apostoliques. L'association se forma sous le nom de "Messieurs et Dames de la Société de Notre-Dame de Montréal pour conversion des sauvages de la Nouvelle-France"

Les hardis colons destinés à ce nouveau poste, le plus avancé de civilisation dans cette partie du globe, s'étaient embarqués, dès l'année précédente, conduits par un pieux et brave gentilhomme Champenois, M. de Maisonneuve. Le 17th Mai 1642, ils mirent pied à terre dans la partie de l'île connue plus tard sous le nom de *Pointe à Callières*, et ils s'y établirent au nombre de quarante-cinq. Cette petite troupe comprenait des soldats et des ouvriers de divers états tous choisis pour leur piété et leurs bonnes mœurs; Mlle Mance en faisait partie. Cette femme intrépide se rendait en Canada pour y fonder un Hotel-Dieu, et préparer les voies aux sœurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph, qui venaient de s'établir à la Flèche, en sorte qu'à Montréal le premier hospital prit naissance avec la première chapelle. Mlle. Mance partagea avec joie les dangers, les épreuves et les privations des commencements de Ville Marie.

Le 1er Novembre 1669, trois sœurs arrivèrent de France pour apporter à Montréal la stabilité et la profession solennelles.

Au mois d'Aout 1662, la Sœur Marie Morin entra à l'Hotel-Dieu comme novice à l'âge de 13 ans et demie, et c'est la première Sœur d'origine Canadienne qui ait fait ses vœux à Montréal: Elle vécut 82 ans, et c'est à elle que l'ont doit les *Annales de l'Hotel-Dieu*, mémoires du plus touchant et du plus édifiant intérêt, qu'elle a écrit jusqu'au 29 Septembre 1725.

Beaver Hall Hill.

The origin of this name has been given before in the description of Victoria Square. Three churches cluster closely together up the Hill, they are diverse in their systems, the fine St. Andrew's Church, Scotch Presbyterian, presided over by the well known Revd. J. Edgar Hill the Reformed Episcopalian, and the Church Messiah, Unitarian. This last Church had long as its pastor, Dr. Corder, whose name need only be mentioned, to recall his virtues and learning and who died in Boston some years ago.

St. Andrew's Church is said to have the finest spire of any church in Canada. The Writer well remembers when a fire destroyed the spire and a good deal of the edifice.

It was just before the arrival of H. R. H. Prince Arthur in 1869 and as he arrived in the evening and that a pretty dark one, with no lights electric, as now to brighten up the scene, only a few far distantly placed gas lights, the hundreds of blazing torches only cast a weird aspect on the whole body of men which crowded the streets everywhere, to welcome the Royal Visitor. The burned spire of the beautiful church looked somber in the back ground but it was soon rebuilt. I well remember, at a great state Dinner given by the Prince to the military officials in Montreal that he spoke to me about the fine spire having been destroyed. This eventful dinner is sunk in my memory as few are now living who were there. I think only Col Ferrier and Col. Lyman now remain of the Canadian Militia then represented as no officer was below the rank of Colonel.

The Bar was represented by the late well known Judge Badgley; Commerce by the never forgotten Honorable John Young. These two sat immediately on the right and left of the Prince. The two chaplains, Rev Mr. Bartlett and myself opposite and we had the honor, the senior chaplain in asking grace and myself in returning thanks. Beside me sat that gallant old gentleman and polished warrior Col. Dyde and round, all the Colonels and high officers of Her Majesty's service then in Montreal. After dinner a pleasant time was spent in the drawing room where the Prince showed us very large albums, one, of all the Royal Family, another of the principal nobility and another of the military and naval celebrities of England.

In connection with St. Andrew's church Organ, one of the finest in the city, a story is told of the late Sir Hugh Allan and William Dow, the two wealthy adherents to that "quid auld kirk of Scotland." It is reported that the canvassers for the Organ fund first went to Sir Hugh (as the Knight to head the list. A friendly rivalry existed between the two, the jocularly told them to go to William Dow and whatever he subscribed he would do the same. The good Knight thought one or two hundred dollars would be the amount. Away went the gentlemen to the wealthy Commoner, and told him exactly how the matter stood and if he gave any amount, Sir Hugh would give the same. Mr. Dow, with a twinkle in his eye, asked for the subscription paper and finding it a royal opportunity to get even with Sir Hugh headed the list with \$1,000. They returned to Sir Hugh and have declared that it did them good when they presented the paper and the Knight, with outstretched eyes, beheld this large sum standing opposite his rival's name. But as a gentleman and man of honor he took in the situation in a moment and immediately underneath wrote his subscription of the same amount. Thus did the canvassers succeed in securing nearly half of the price of the beautiful Organ in St. Andrew's Church from its two most influential members,

Further down the Hill and nearer the Square, once stood the Congregational Church where was enacted that blot on Montreal the Gavazzi Riots and where the Revd. D. Wilkes so long officiated. It afterwards was the "Herald" printing establishment, then it was burnt and now is a very large commercial concern.

Beyond the churches, we pass two small squares, both donated by Mr. Philipps to the city in the forties. Facing one of them is the fine residence of the late Wm. Dow, the well remembered Montrealer, and on another side "The Ferrier Block."

This street in its upper end used to be almost entirely devoted to Doctors and Dentist some years ago but is gradually being transformed into business and stores. In the upper Squares, Alfred Joyce has a fine establishment and is one of the few in his line, who has made a fortune in Montreal. At another corner of this Square is the Art Gallery; an Institution which received its eclat from two eminently public spirited men of Montreal, Beniah Gibb and Judge McKay, who both left large gifts of valuable pictures to form the Gallery.

Dorchester Street.

"Le Grand Chemin du Roi."

This street is called from a former celebrated Governor of that name and as the last Lord has died only a few weeks ago leaving no heir, the title in English Aristocracy has now become extinct and it is well that we perpetuate the name in one of our streets.

The street has little changed since the days of old in the east end. The only great building which there attracts the eye is the General (or English) Hospital as it is called. It is the oldest in Montreal and no Institution in the city has done the amount of good that this civic blessing has done in years past.

It is now a great Institution, and has received additional wings to it through the benevolence of kind citizens and it at the present day holds its own with any Hospital in Canada or America for efficiency, order, advance and all other appliances connected with the working of such an Institution. Through the kindness of the most indefatigable friend it has, Wolferston Thomas Esqr., I am permitted to give two fine views of the Hospital and its working which will add to the interest of the Book.

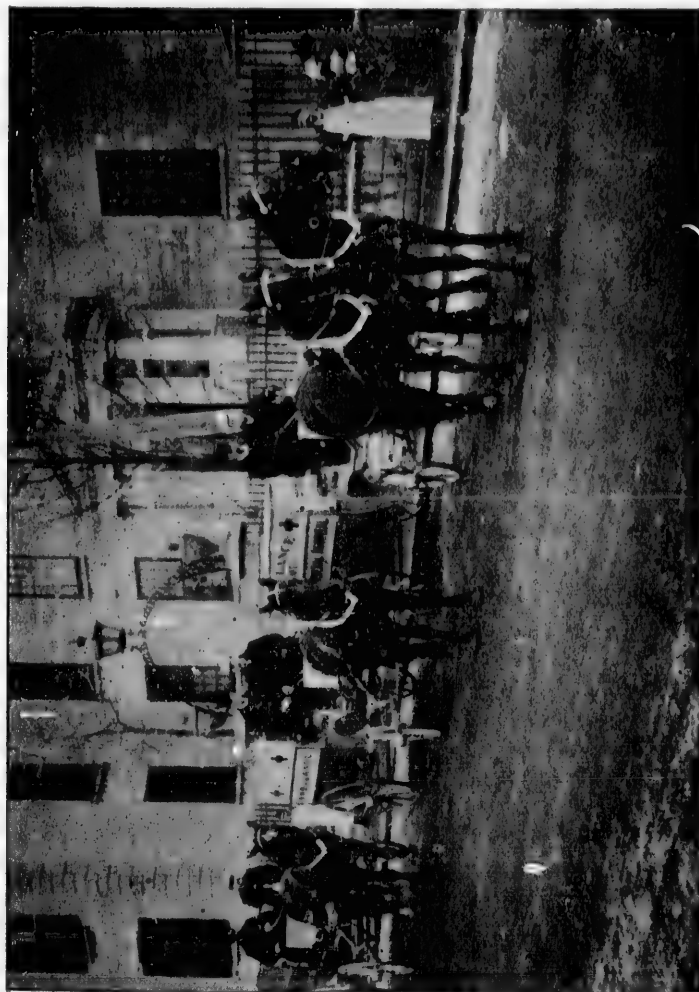
The street continues, after leaving the Hospital as far as Bleury, much as it was in years past. At Bleury it abuts on the new extensive reparations made by the Jesuits and St. Patrick's Church, till it passes Phillip's Square when we arrive at a large building, the Masonic Temple and near to it "The Old High School of McGill College" where the writer was one of the Teachers associated with such names as Rector Howe, T. A. Gibson, D. Rogers and W. Bowman in the fifties, long ago.

The fine building of the St. James Club must be noticed and one of the most extensive private dwellings in Montreal, that of our well known citizen, G. W. Stephens Esqr. It was built by his father, one of the most energetic Americans, who ever made their home in this City. It has been the temporary abode of Royalty or its representatives. Opposite is the fine Church of St Paul's over which is placed H. M. G. Majesty's Chaplains, Dr. Barclay.

We now come to Dominion Square and Knox Church with its well known Pastor Revd. Mr. Fleck. After passing it we find the large American Church and splendid mansions, chief among which, is that of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. No man has done more for Montreal,

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.





MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL AMBULANCE.

than he has done. God bless him for it. What generous gifts; the Royal Victoria Hospital, connected with Lord Mount Stephen. The Donalds College and others, and the writer must here acknowledge that as far as he knows not one legitimate scheme or call for benevolence ever was made to him in vain. May many years still be his as a Lord. As this western part of the street is debarred from Street Railway or heavy traffic, it is a favorite rendez-vous for those who practice cycling hundreds of whom are daily seen on its smooth pavement.

The immense Building of the Grey Nuns must now be spoken of. At the corner of Darcheter and Guy streets is the Red cross, the story of which has already been given in the history of St Paul Street, as well as the story of their foundation in that of McGill Street. The street then continues on to the City limits.

The following bit of old History is inserted here which gives the Origin of the good Sisters of this well known Community.

L'Hôpital-Général de Montréal doit sa première fondation à un vertueux citoyen de cette ville, Mr. François Charon de la Barre, qui voulut y consacrer ses biens et sa personne. Deux autres pieux laïques, MM. Jean Fredin et Pierre Le Bar, secondèrent puissamment, et donnèrent avec lui commencement à son œuvre de charité, de zèle et de désintéressement. M. Le Bar était le frère de la sainte Recluse qui vécut vingt ans dans une cellule de Couvent de la Congrégation de Ville-Marie, sans communication avec le monde. Il resta fidèle à sa vocation jusqu'à sa mort, ne fit point de vœux, mais termina une vie sainte comme pensionnaire, à l'Hôpital Général, en Octobre 1707. Les trois amis voulurent former une Communauté de Frères Hospitaliers, destinée à soigner des hommes pauvres et infirmes.

Dès 1633, M. Charon et ses deux associés obtinrent du Supérieur de la Maison de St. Sulpice de Montréal un terrain convenable à la Pointe Callières, et ils firent bientôt à leurs frais plusieurs autres acquisitions pour servir à la fondation de l'hôpital.

It is a coincidence that two such great charitable Institutions as the Montreal General Hospital and the Grey Nunnery are to be found the one the east the second at the west of this old street. May they both continue to flourish and in the coming ages do ever as much amount of good as they have done in the years past.

Near the American Presbyterian Church once stood the Diocesan College lately transferred to a fine building, the gift of A. F. Gault, Esq.. The present building is now the headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association of Montreal and if the Y. M. C. Association does so much good for the young men of the city, assuredly this one does the

same of the young women. Associated with it are some of the most godly and good women of the city. I could mention many names but knowing the innate modesty of these workers, these Daughters of Israel, forbear, only stating, that for a long series of years, they have ever cheerfully helped me in my work in the Female Prison of Montreal and have been ever ready to exemplify the Apostolic words "charity never faileth."

I must give more than a passing glance to the beautiful Church not far distant. When I pass it, the recollection of its large hearted Minister, Revd. Mr. Wells, appears before my mind, and to think, after all his labors in Montreal and elsewhere he was to meet with such a dreadful accidental death. His memory is stored up in hundreds of the congregation and it will be long till we see his like again.

In this street, not far from here stands the grand Crescent Street Church, presided over by a well beloved Pastor, Rev. Dr. McKay. This Church contains one of the largest and wealthiest congregations in the city and it may well be so as the genial Doctor is the Head, and Centre of the whole Institution and reigns in the hearts of his people like the good old Presbyterian Ministers of Scotland in the days of long ago.

Near Dorchester in Guy street stands one of the fine R.C. Commissioners Schools, Belmont School, a view of which is given through the kindness of P. S. Murphy, Esq. Guy street received its name from a celebrated Notary of Montreal at the commencement of this century. In it to-day there are a number of charitable Institutions, among them, "The Church Home" which was founded by the first Anglican Bishop of Montreal and has lately received through our present venerable holder of the See a very considerable amount for its future prosperity.



BELMONT SCHOOL.



William street and adjoining streets.

It is a remarkable fact that we find in this part of the city, a number of names, the most loyal of any in the City of Montreal. William street was called after William IVth and then we find King, Queen, Prince, Duke, all after the Royal Family.

WELLINGTON need only be mentioned to bring up the name of the most illustrious military Irishman, the Emerald Isle ever produced. In connection with his name I may state that many years ago a prize Poem on the Duke of Wellington was announced at one of the great English Universities. The successful candidate took for his theme the Life and of the Great Napoleon, and finished an elaborate description of the great commander with the following couplet, which gained him the prize.

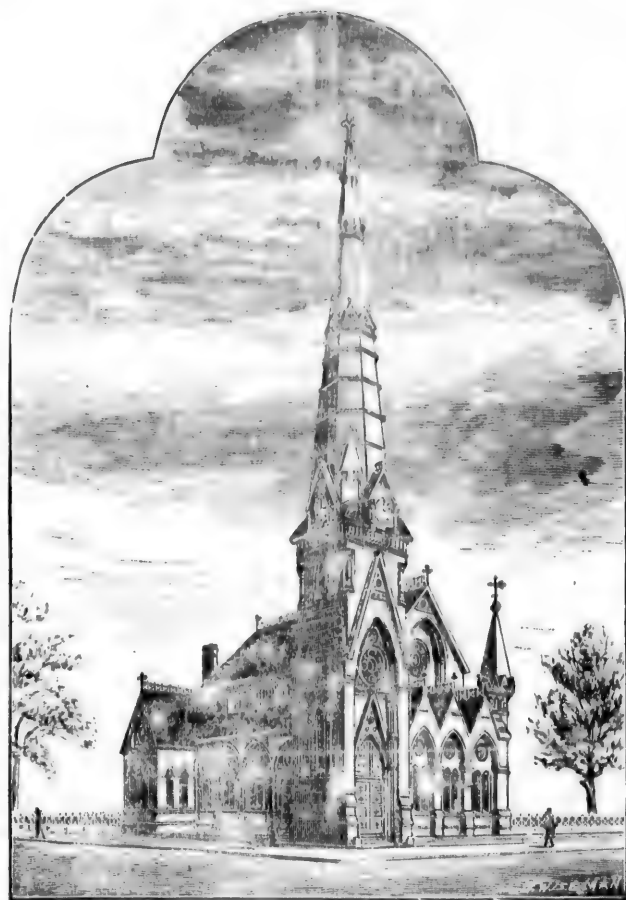
"So great a man, the world scarce ever knew, Bent to thy GENIUS, CHIEF OF WATERLOO." It is a wonder that Napoleon is only represented by a street called Napoleon Road and another small street off St. Lawrence.

We find DALHOUSIE street also in this quarter of the city and COLLEGE from the old Seminary College which formerly stood there.

The College is now turned into a nest of Manufactories of all kinds and where once Learning and the Arts prevailed commerce and manufactures now hold their sway. It was once occupied by a Regiment of British Troops in the sixties. The ancient name of Ireland is found in HIBERNIA street, off Wellington, and Scotland's Great Revolutionist John Knox runs off it in KNOX street. McCORD street was named after the family of that name who held extensive property here and who were ably represented by the late Hon. Judge McCord of the Superior Court of Montreal. MULLINS street from an Irish family of that name, once prominent in Montreal. OTTAWA street runs down to the Canal Basin and named after the Capital of the Dominion. SEIGNEURS was named after the old Seminary Seigneurs of Montreal. WORKMAN, from the old Mayor, runs from Canning street to the City Limits, there are also MURRAY, NAZARETH and ANN streets.

These are the principal streets in this section of the city.

It is to be regretted that in a great many instances, two, three and sometimes four streets, terraces and lanes bear the same name. Look at



ST. STEPHENS CHURCH.

the confusion this causes in postal arrangements and civic affairs ! Will not some good Samaritan Alderman in the next Council bring forward a law about the naming of streets ? Why let every one, Proprietor or Builder, be permitted to give any name he pleases to his property or block ? Look at the following, there are no less than six localities bearing the name of Albert, three of Bishop, two of Champlain, two of Cherrier, two of Desrivieres, three of Dominion, three of Dorchester, no less than five of Evans, two Frontenac, two Fullum, two Hanover, two of Lorne, two Mansfield, two Maple, two Marlborough, three of Metcalfe, two Milton, two Montcalm, two Napoleon, two Plateau, two Richmond, two Roy, two St. Francois, two St. Henry and two Victoria, etc.

What confusion this all causes. The American system of numbering the Avenues and Streets is far preferable and this could be done with all the great Avenues of Montreal beginning at Commissioners street and going north making all cross streets numbers and all avenues letters of the alphabet.

A large square is found lying to the north of William street and south of Notre Dame and Chaboillez Square. All round are extensive manufactures, but at the corner running into Chaboillez Square stands one of the finest Churches in Montreal, St. Stephens, over which the Venerable Archdeacon Evans, D. C. L. is the Rector. The Archdeacon is better known to the public as, for many years past, being one of the most energetic members of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. He has always been re-elected when his term of office expired. He is the Archdeacon for Montreal.

We now pass on the Pointe St. Charles and the Lachine Canal,

The first movement for a canal to unite Lachine and Montreal, took place in 1792. Ever since then Montreal had been vainly endeavoring to obtain permission to open a canal and after many delays and disappointments, work was at length begun in 1821 and completed at a cost of \$440,000; but it was inadequate for the wants of the trade as we may gather from the following notice which appeared in the Quebec Gazette of 3rd. Nov., 1831.

A Public Notice is hereby given that the undersigned and others will apply to the Legislative of this Province at its ensuing session of Parliament for the Privilege to form a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of making a Canal, Lock and Basins, in such places as they may find necessary for a useful Navigation from the Lake of the Two Mountains to the waters of Lachine and from thence to the foot of the current St. Mary with a branch to the Port of Montreal should they think fit, of dimensions not less than will admit the Passage of such Vessels as can pass

through the Locks of the Rideau Canal, and to acquire lands for Basins and water privileges as may be wanted by the said Company for the Navigation and the use of the waters thereof.

Horatio Gates

Joseph Masson

Dr. Arnoldi

Jules Quesnel

Thomas Phillips

J. Bouthillier

Andrew White

F. Z. Ant La Roque

Peter McGill

Jos. Logan

Montreal 1st October 1831.

The enlargement however was not carried out till 1843. Ever since then improvements have been going on in the Canal deepening of the channel, and enlarging the width and now greater improvements than ever these past few years have been are being accomplished, until ere many years, ships and steamers of very large tonnage now and will (even larger ones) be able to ascend easily from Montreal to Lachine.

Many large manufactories are found on its banks and at and around Windmill Point great traffic and business can be seen during the season of Navigation.

A fine Bridge "The Curran Bridge" spans it and several others at Pointe St. Charles and Cote St. Paul. The whole neighborhood of the Basin teems with life and activity during the summer season.

Pointe St. Charles would be nothing without the Grand Trunk Railway. It has built up this part of the City and is continually being the means of developing more and more this populous district. Let us for a little, revert to the commencement of Railways in Canada. Certain gentlemen of Montreal in the year 1831 took steps to obtain a charter for a railway between Laprairie and St. Johns and "The Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway" was opened in 1836 and successfully worked by steam the following years. The first Engine was called "The Kitten" and I believe it exists to this day.

In 1842 there was a brisk trade up the Champlain Valley for Burlington and Whitehall over this railway, the only railway in Canada, from Laprairie to St. Johns. The line shut down in winter, just think of it as the reason was "there was no advantage in connecting the ice of the Richelieu with the ice of the St. Lawrence."

In the year 1844 however their sprang up a great desire to have a winter port for Canada, a meeting was held in the old Congregational Church at the East end of the Champ de Mars the object of which was the project of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic railway. The meeting was small but attending it were some of those master minds which have

guided Montreal on to her present state of significance. The great event of that meeting was the address and paper given by Judge Preble of Portland, Maine. This soon gave fruit in a matured plan for a railway from Montreal to Portland. By the exertions of a small group of energetic citizens among whom were the Honorable George Moffatt, Sir Alexander Galt, the Honorable A. N. Morin, and the Hble. John Young, this road was opened in 1848 from Longueuil to St. Hyacinthe, and it was afterwards pressed forward until it was absorbed into the Grand Trunk system.

In the year 1851, the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway was completed to Rouse's Point and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic to Richmond. In 1852 a railway was opened to Moore's Junction on the Ogdensburg road and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic reached Sherbrooke.

Now came the idea of building a Bridge across the St. Lawrence River. The possibility of such a vast undertaking was demonstrated by Thomas Keefer, Esq., in a report which he furnished to Honorable John Young, as the President of the projected Montreal and Kingston Railway.

In this year, however, both that western undertaking and the Portland Railway were absorbed in the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. The celebrated Messrs. Pete, Brassey and Betts obtained the contract for its construction and so the G. T. R. had birth.

In 1853, no railway yet to the west was in existence, great quantities of goods were ever arriving at Longueuil for Montreal and west, and the carters in those days, specially in Winter, had a busy and money making time, for this year 1853 the railway was opened through to Portland, Maine.

It was now determined to build the EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD for so the Victoria Bridge has long been called. On July 20th, 1854, the first stone of the Victoria Bridge was laid and the same year the railway ran to Point Levis, opposite Quebec. As the G. T. R. had only reached Brockville, a vast amount of western traffic drifted into the American Railways for Boston and specially New York. But now the Canadian pluck and innate courage of our people asserted itself. The Allans came to the fore with their splendid Line of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company. The G. T. R. had been completed to Toronto and the first train from Montreal to Toronto left on the 27th of October, 1856. That same year in November it was opened to Stratford. The occasion was celebrated by a fête. Into these rejoicings the citizens of all classes and nationalities bent their utmost energies. They sent invitations to all the leading people in all the cities and towns of Canada

and balls illuminations and rejoicings and a holiday expressed the hopes and aspirations of the inhabitants of Montreal in particular and Canada at large.

On the 17th December 1859 the Victoria Bridge was completed and the G. T. R. was open now from Port Huron on the Lake of that name to Portland on the Atlantic coast a mighty work accomplished by the energies and determination of the Canadian people. In 1860 commenced a decade of progress. The Prince of Wales representing the Majesty of the British Empire came out to Canada to open the Victoria Bridge and to see and make known on his return, what kind of people were the loyal sons of his Mother, in British North America. He saw and certainly gave a good report. The opening of the Victoria Bridge was an event which will be never forgotten by those who witnessed it. Great festivities and rejoicings were the order of the day and I can remember that when the youthful Prince Albert with a ringing blow sent down the golden spike into its place the whole air resounded with the acclamation "God save the Queen."

And well has the old Bridge stood. By day and by night over its well built piers thousands and ten thousands of trains have passed since that day and never has there been an accident.

The Grand Trunk Railway system during the decade of 1860x1870 received its full development. There is no doubt that Montreal owes much to the G. T. R. The steady increase of its trade was due to its influence. In Ontario and elsewhere many of the small railroads were absorbed by the Grand Trunk, for as yet the Victoria Bridge was the only one which spanned the St Lawrence east of Niagara. This occasioned the merchants of the city, winter and summer, to have their warehouses full, all were kept busy. In 1871 The Grand Trunk had absorbed (to its credit) and possessed every outlet and inlet, in winter, of the City of Montreal. This led, on account of the ever increasing trade to the organization of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and now at the close of this century both railways are taxed to their uttermost to export the amazing quantities of grain annually produced in Manitoba and the North-West. The Victoria Bridge is now under reconstruction to enable the vast amount of traffic to daily pass over it. The management is under the personal eye of a most energetic and first class railway men, Mr. Hays, and it will not be his fault if in succeeding years the Old Grand Trunk of which Canadians are proud will and still be "Secundus nulli."



VICTORIA BRIDGE.

As I have just said the railway, though it has passed through trying times of opposition and depression of trade, still holds its onward way and it will be a blessing to the Dominion, for long years to come. Before closing the remarks of the G. T. R. I must bring up one or two who have been connected with the management in the years past, but who like so very many of the older inhabitants of Montreal have joined the great majority. The Honorable James Ferrier was long its governing head in Canada. Chs. J. Brydges long its Manager and the late Sir Joseph Hickson in and later years its central figure. Peace to their ashes. They all worked hard for the G. T. Railway of Canada.

At Point St. Charles are the General offices of the G. T. R. but as they are in an inconvenient place for the business men of Montreal, no doubt they will be removed. Some years ago these offices were at the Point, then they were translated to Jacques Cartier Square and once more, after having built the present extensive Buildings, taken to Point St. Charles.

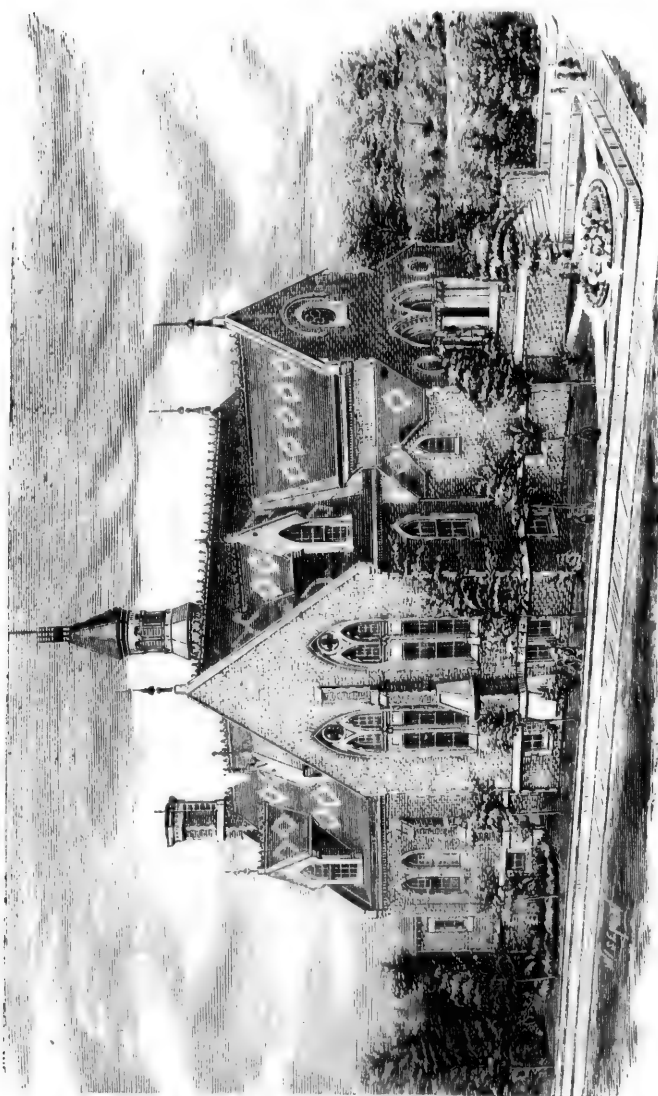
Business extension and easier communication with the merchants of the City render it imperative that they should now be located in Montreal and it is hoped before long that they will be.

The different Religious denominations are well represented at the Point by their Churches, all substantial buildings and each having good congregations yet one that over which Dr. Ker is Rector holds an especial record. Originally built by the Grand Trunk on the land now occupied by them as yards, it received the name of "Grace Church" from the name of the wife of Chas. J. Brydges then the General Manager. Dr. Ker is one of the most erudite and learned of the clergy of Montreal and he is a fine example, like the Dean, of a perfect Irish gentleman and saying that, *that* is enough.

VERDUN is a village near the Pointe. In it is situated the Protestant Hospital for the Insane. The chief inhabitant of the place is John Crawford Esq, a man who never looked to more advantage than when as the Master of the Hounds, he pursued in his younger days, with energy and spirit the exhilarating pastime of "hunting Rayard." In his red coat and spurred boots he looked, as he always does, a fine specimen of an Anglo Saxon.

Along the bank of the Canal we come to a nice Village also a suburb of Montreal "COTE ST. PAUL." There is a fine English Church here, for more than a quarter of a century having been superintended by Dr. L. Davidson Q.C., and who has done as much solid good work in the place as any ordained Minister.

In time these places will be annexed to the City of Montreal.



SARSFIELD SCHOOL

St. Cunegonde.

This important suburb is an incorporated City by itself, its inhabitants are fast creeping up to the 20,000. Many large manufactures are found within its limits. It is impossible to tell, when a stranger drives along Notre Dame Street, where Montreal ends and St Cunegonde begins. It is to be hoped that under the new Council of Montreal, St Cunegonde St Henri and other outlying Municipalities, all will be amalgamated into one grand City and indeed I go as far as that of our prospective Mayor and would include the whole Island of Montreal, under the same system as has been inaugurated in Greater New York. We have not the difficulties they have had to overcome, no rivers or arms of the sea to pass like as in New York and Brooklyn, we are all one Island and that the most important in the Dominion of Canada. Just fancy that the total population of the Island of Montreal nearly doubles the total of the Province of Prince Edward Island.

It has its own Legislature, enacting its own Laws and regulations, sends its Senators and Members of Parliament to the Canadian Capital and yet Montreal with all its wealth and population must go to the Legislature of Quebec, for permission to be allowed to do almost everything. It is preposterous. As Home Rule should be given to Scotland, Ireland and Wales, to manage their own internal affairs like the Province in the Dominion and the States of the Union, so should Montreal have the undeniable right of doing likewise especially as the greater amount of the taxes required by the Quebec Government are taken from the City and the Island. There was once a time in the History of Canada when a movement and a strong one, took place of connecting this Island with Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario. If Home Rule for Montreal does not in the near future become a "fait accompli," may be the movement will be recusitated and this beautiful Island and metropolitical City lost to the Province of Quebec.

Stranger things have happened in these stirring times. A Province equally progressive as any of the present may be formed out of parts of Quebec and Ontario and Montreal Island may yet become one by itself. The B. N. A. Act can be altered as well as any other Law. The great Daniel O'Connell used to declare, "he never saw a Law, but he could drive a coach and six horses through it." Progression is the order of the day and the 20th century is drawing near. The young boys of the Island are fast growing up to be the Rulers and Legislators of the new century and all I have said may yet before a decade or two of that century has passed be realized. The whole circumstance of the divided municipalities of Montreal proper and those of the country parts reminds me of the City's motto "Concordia Salus" also of an old country saying "United we stand, disunited we fall."

St. Henri.

Is also a city by itself, but what applies to St Cunegonde applies to St Henri. St Henri contains a most important Station of the G. T. R. "All Trains stop at St Henri" for there, one branch takes the traveller east, north and south to New York, Boston, Portland, Quebec and Halifax, whilst the other goes west to the great regions of the Occident including all our populous and growing Canadian cities.

Some fine public buildings are seen in this City. The Church is a massive structure. In days of old it was called "The Tanneries" and through it, as at this day, runs one of the roads to Lachine. The only great manufactory of Sewing Machines can be easily distinguished from its imposing appearance and also the Cotton Mills.

St Catherine Street.

This street is becoming the great business centre of the city. I can well remember when all the streets above it in the western part to Sherbrooke were an open field and when the Wellington Block was built which was then considered a grand row, now both east and west from it, immense business stores rear their heads, showing the pluck and perseverance of our citizens.

St Catherine street has been extended east to the present limits of Montreal and west into the suburbs, springing up everywhere. When a few years ago. St James the Apostles Church was erected, all around was unoccupied fields, now on every side blocks of dwellings have gone up or are going up and a large, populous community, of the better class are settled or are settling in all the streets intersecting St. Catherine st. The English Cathedral was the first large structure erected and now it is difficult to count the number of grand stores, churches, dwellings, theatres and other places, dotted over its whole length.

Like many of the other streets, its name is taken from the Calendar of the Church, and called after. "St. Catherine." She was a Saint and martyr A. D. 307. She is highly revered in both the Eastern and Western Churches, especially among the Greeks, who spell her name 'Katharine.' Her place of martyrdom was Alexandria in Egypt, and the mode of torture was between four wheels armed with short spikes or swords, which, revolving different ways lacerated her body to pieces. Hence we have all heard of or seen the katharine or catherine wheel, her emblem. Perhaps, no Saint, has been represented so often with her wheel, in the east as well as the west, as she has been.



PLATEAU ACADEMY.

Two public squares abut on the south side, both in the west end. In business circles, where can we see so many fine stores of all kinds, as Hamilton's, Murphy's, Morgan's, Lewis, Scroggie's, Campbell's, Tooke's, Shaw's, Ogilvie's, Paul's, Hancock & Dudgeon's, Alexander's, Brown's, Holland's, Phelan's, Birk's, and many others, and in the East end some of the best stores in Montreal are found in this street, doing a very large amount of business for their eastern customers. Two Theatres are in the street. The Queen's in the west and the French theatre in the east. There is also the Academy of Music a few yards from the street also the Natural History Museum and Art Gallery. In the centre part we have the Plateau Academy. This Roman Catholic Commercial Academy was erected in 1870, on the Plateau between St Catherine and Ontario streets. To P. S. Murphy Esq, Member of the Council of Public Instruction and School Commissioner for Montreal, and his untiring efforts that it is principally owing that the cause of Education among our Catholic fellow citizens in this city has been elevated to the high standard it now occupies. And it is also due to him to state that to his cultivated taste and love of Art, we owe the splendid structure and ornamental grounds on the Plateau, and the many other fine buildings erected by the Catholic School Commissioners which embellish and adorn various parts of our City, three fine views of which are given in this Book through his kindness.

After passing Bleury street St. James Methodist Church looms up as one of the most imposing structures in Montreal. My old friend Dr. Robt Campbell has his St. Gabriel Church removed from the Champ de Mars to a little distance of this church on the opposite side. His old church was the first Presbyterian one erected in the city and dates back to this time last century. The genial Doctor published some years ago a most interesting work on the History of the Church and Montreal which includes a vast amount of important matter on "Old Montreal."

Standing facing Phillip's Square, is the structure of Morgan's Store, a credit, to the City and built of good old Scotch red sand stone (freestone) from the great Corneockle quarries of Ayrshire. It is one of the sights of the City. Within is a perfect panorama of almost everything to delight the eyes and it is hard (with a light purse) not to break the commandment. (Thou shalt not covet.) The two founders Henry and James Morgan have passed to the great majority, but their successors continue this great business with the energy and pluck which characterized the old firm when years ago, the establishment stood in McGill Street.

Living in Hochelaga during the twenty four years of the Writer's Incumbency in the English Church there he always found the whole family intellectual and gifted and one of the daughters has secured to herself an undying fame by her beautiful Book of poetry and English poetical translations from the French and German and which was highly eulogised in Canada, the United States and England.



ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

Birks' large store need only be mentioned by stating, it is the largest in Montreal and one of its object sights internally. Opposite is the beautiful English Cathedral with its chaste monument to the first Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada and beyond it See House the official residence of the Anglican Bishop.

We must not casually pass by without speaking of two important Institutions near St. Catherine Street. "The Veterinary College" and "Natural History Museum." The former is presided over by one of the best known Doctors in the Dominion and so respected and skilled that he is the recognized official of the Dominion Government in all diseases connected with cattle, a responsible situation, as Canada's great future export trade to Europe, with its cereals, will consist of its animals, its cheese and butter. Dr. McEachern deserves well of the community for having already shown his discrimination in certain issues which were before the public regarding quarantine, etc.

The Natural History Museum contains one of the finest collections in Canada but is too little known. Two or three hours can be profitably spent here in surveying its wonderful curiosities, chief among which, are the presents of that large hearted citizen the late Honorable James Ferrier which he brought from Egypt and the East. Among them is a perfect Egyptian Mummy and when looking on the shrivelled dried up face it recalls to ones mind the splendid stanzas of the Poem written to another Mummy in Belzoni's Exhibition.

A good hall is found in the Museum and the Writer remembers in the sixties of having delivered a Lecture on Conchology in it to the pupils of all the Ladies Schools then in Montreal. In those days Ladies Schools were great institutions in the City. Nothing more need be said but that it was a great success owing to the Chairman being Dr. Hingston, now Sir William Hingston, a life long friend of the Writer's and one of whom Montreal may well be proud. Sir William is a man of a thousand and he has shown it when he was Mayor of Montreal, by his world wide reputation, by his high position in his profession and the late mark of merit in distinguishing him "Sir William" though his good old title "Dr Hingston" ever is the first on the lips of his old friends.

I cannot pass by these few remarks on Sir. William in particular and Physicians in general but especially on our genial Doctor, without quoting from the Book of the Apocrypha in Ecclesiasticus 38 chap, where it is thus written. "Honor a physician with the honor due unto him, for of the Most High cometh healing and he shall receive honor of the King. The skill of the Physician shall lift up his head and in the sight of great men he shall be in admiration."

We now come to, on both sides of the street a long series of stores of all kinds. One of the best known Chemist stores in the city is that of 'Lewis.' For many years he had his business establishment in the Y. M.



MORGAN'S STORE.

24 28 25
32 22
20

10

C. Association Building in Victoria Square but like so many of the down Town merchants has come into this street which is rapidly becoming the Broadway of Montreal. The interior of Mr. Lewis' store is chastily arranged and everything shows that the Proprietor has artistic tastes combined with his extensive knowledge of Chemistry and Materia Medica. To him the Pharmacopœia is not a sealed but an open book.

Shaw's Piano and Music store has also come from under the hill, Henry Shaw was one of the best known men in the city, twenty five years ago, in his business. I can well remember when he first came to Montreal as Agent and Auctioneer for large quantities of Books brought from England. This is to some extent carried on by his Brother. Perhaps no such Auctioneer for Books ever appeared in this City. He seemed to be perfectly acquainted with every volume which he held up in his hand and his erudite remarks on it made one buy whether previously inclined or not.

This store does a large amount of business especially in music and the different musical instruments, found therein besides Pianos and Organs.

Of t' em all, those of Murphy's and Ogilvie's and Hamilton's stand out conspicuously. John Murphy is a worthy son of his father, the dear old man, I knew so well in the early years of the fifties, when he had his store at the corner of St John and Notre Dame streets. He was one of the most genial old Irishman in the city, and his saintly wife was a diamond of the first water. It is a fitting sequel to the father's probity and truth that his son has built up such a business on the foundation of the old "Belfast Linen Store" of the long ago.

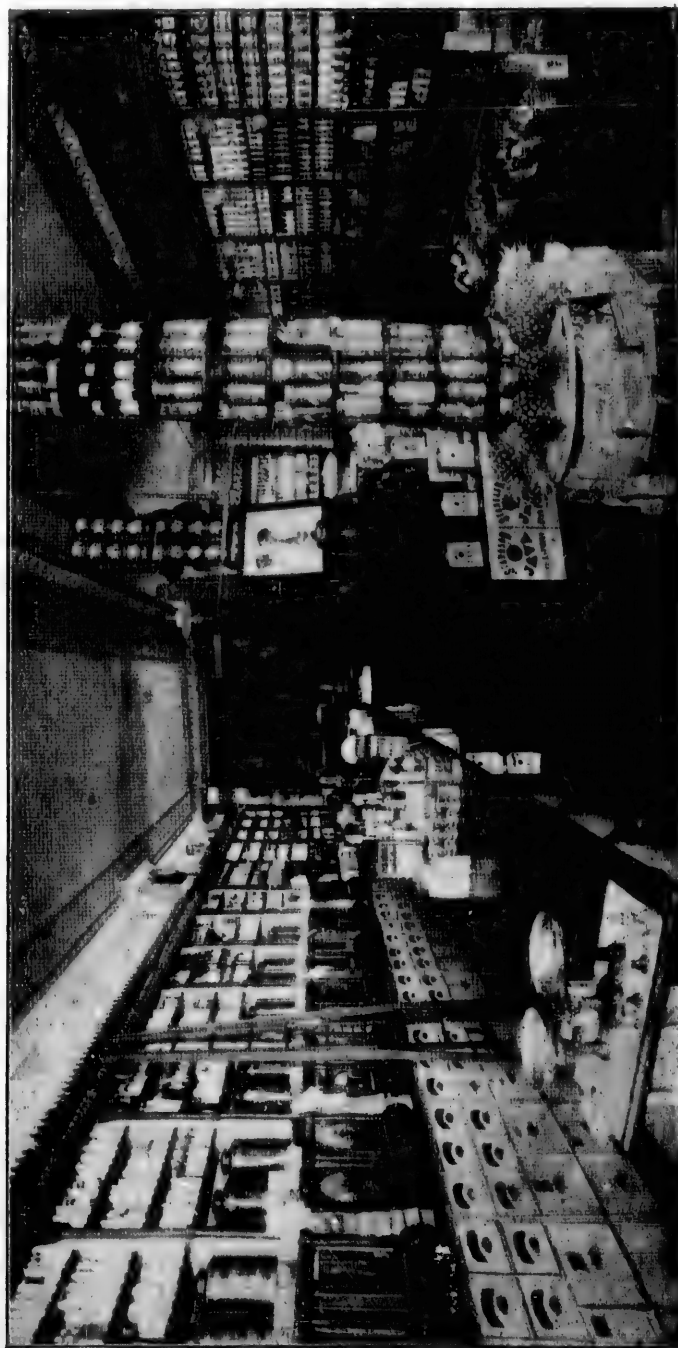
As a Florist and one who has succeeded well in Montreal, must be mentioned Colin Campbell. His conservatories must be seen to be described but, as I have never reached the distinction of being able to do justice to and describe such establishments, my advice to my Readers is, for all to go there and then to his store and see and purchase for themselves the beautiful plants and flowers.

Hamilton's is a store which can only be seen to be described. Once a Presbyterian Church, they have transformed it internally into a veritable Oriental Bazaar and the ever obliging firm with their large corps of assistants are taxed to the utmost on cheap sale's days. It is a pity that the outward appearance of the store does not fulfil the ideas of the interior, but this may be remedied in the future.

Ogilvie's is a grand new store, an ornament to the street and the place where every thing "Scotch" can be procured. The senior partner has succeeded well since, years ago, he opened his store at the corner of Mountain and St. Antoine streets. Every thing is very substantial in this establishment from that of the owner himself to the quality of his goods and Daughters of Old Scotia flock there knowing they will get all the Clan Tartans of Caledonia and the best of English goods.



BIRKS' STORE.



WALTER PAUL'S STORE.

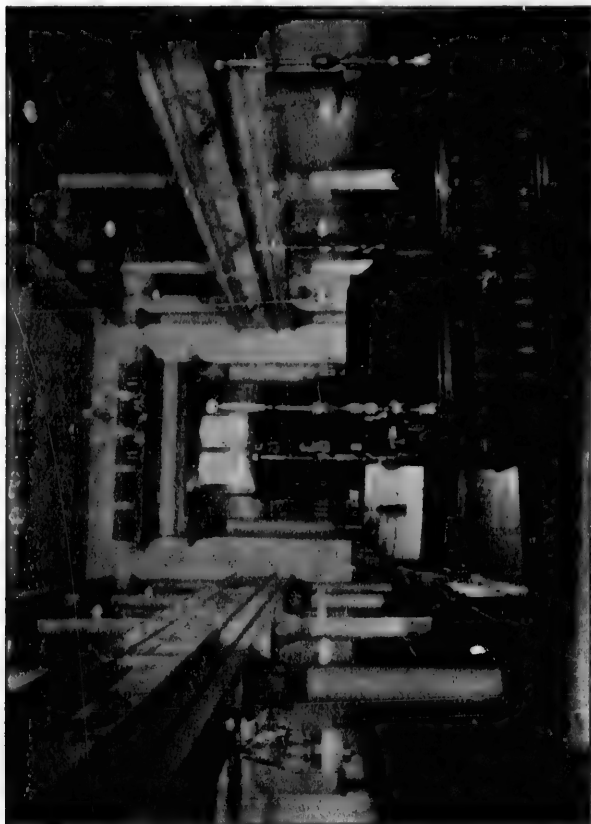
One corner store, the internal view of which is given, is that of Walter Paul's. This is the great Establishment in Montreal, for all Groceries, Fruits and such like. Walter Paul is as well known as St. Catherine street itself, and it is because he is an upright and conscientious dealing man, that he has acquired such a prominence. He is a member of various, charitable and other institutions and a large hearted citizen in all benevolent schemes.

We must not pass by the Evangelistic Rooms and store. They are presided over by the well known Miss Barber. She is a daughter of the old Professor of Elocution of McGill College, Dr. Barber, and in the fifties, in the High School of that Institution, the Writer had often to listen to his unique method of instruction when he was one of the teachers of that School.

Some fine Churches are found in the west end of St. Catherine and intersecting streets, and between this street and Sherbrooke are many interesting buildings.

The Diocesan College was built entirely by the great liberality of A. F. Gault Esq. It is a fine building and reflects credit on the Architect. The High School too is a large structure, but I question whether the mode of Education is up to that which emanated from the Old High School of McGill. The great number of our first class English Merchants, Literary and Professional men and others holding the reins of Montreal's prosperity in their hands, who were educated there, is an unanswerable proof that the education given in the forties, fifties and sixties was as thorough as that now given with its grades and subdivisions and modern ideas. I could pick out from all the above classes men now in Montreal who owe their present position to the good and thorough education they received in those old days, from such Educators as Rector Howe, T. A. Gibson, David Roger, Wm. Bowman and J. D. B. May the present High School, however, prosper as the old one did. It is under a good staff of Teachers and the School Commissioners are men who know their duty and responsibility, and are striving to keep up to these progressive times.

On Stanley street stands the Synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews. This building (a beautiful cut of its Interior is given) was erected in 1890 and opened for public worship. It is a most attractive edifice being based on the best traditions of Jewish architecture. It is a combination of the massive forms of Ancient Egypt with the graceful features of Eastern art. Within everything is choice and beautiful. Its lofty colonnades, its remarkable Ark of best mahogany and marble and its fine coloring, all unite to make it quite distinct from any other place of worship in Montreal, and as I said in my large Gazetteer "give it an individuality appropriately in keeping with the striking individuality of the Peculiar People who worship within its walls."



JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

This short account would be incomplete without mentioning the well known Dr. DeSola, whose son has inherited the mantle which fell from his father's shoulders when he joined the great majority. Dr. DeSola was a remarkable man both in his writings and erudition and one of McGill's Professors and I feel myself proud to have been, nearly fifty years ago, associated with him as one of the many Teachers of McGill in those early days. His son Clarence had the distinction of planning and overseeing the construction of the Synagogue, which enables me to say, that although a busy man in his mercantile career, he yet could draw out and carry to successful issue such a building as is an honor to Montreal.

I well remember when St James the Apostle's Church stood alone in a field and fields then all around. The worthy Rector, Rvd, Canon Ellegoode will shortly hold his Jubilee, when he was ordained. He is and has always been one of the most polished gentlemen in Montreal and of its representatives, as he was of the Bishop, at the great public dinner given to our retiring Mayor, R. Wilson Smith, Esq., which was honored by the presence of the talented young Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal.

Some Association grounds for recreation are passed at the west end, where the youth of Montreal show their agility in the different branches of athletics etc. The Western Hospital, doing a good work is seen a little off on the south side. We proceed west till we reach the Glen. This brings up memories of the fifties, when the Writer was more than once a guest of the late Hugh Ramsay, one of the best known of old Montrealers and whose son Robert, a talented Advocate of the city, died in the prime of his life a few years ago. The Manor House was then called "The Glen" hence to this day the name is perpetuated in the dell there seen. One road to the Mountain Park comes down and meets St. Catherine street at this point, but all is so changed now, that the old proprietor would scarcely know the place.



Domintion Square.

This Square was originally a Roman Catholic Cemetery, and hundreds of citizens still lie below its surface. It was made a public square and hundreds more were taken out when the Cote de Neiges Cemetery opened up, their bones were collected in heaps and taken there, the old coffins being piled up in large stacks and burned on the spot. This continued till fears of an epidemic caused them to be carted to Pointe St. Charles and there burned in the fields. It is now the largest and best Square in the City, but I can never pass over the Square and especially the north side of it without these lines of the English Poet running through my mind.

"Beneath our feet and o'er our head
Are countless warnings given,
Beneath us lie the silent dead
Above us is the Heaven."

The fine picture following this short description of the Square was received from New York and is an admirable view of the Square.

Some of the finest buildings in Montreal are found here, as St James Cathedral, Windsor Hotel, Y. M. C. Association Rooms, Hamilton's store, Methodist Church, St George's Church, the C. P. R. Depot and the fine monument to Sir John A. McDonald. Perhaps the most important, imposing and largest religious edifice, not only in Canada, but in America is St James Cathedral. It is an exact duplicate in the scale of one half of the celebrated St Peters in Rome, its length is 300 feet with a portico of 30 feet, its breadth is 225 feet at the transept. The height from the pavement to ridge of the roof is no less than 80 feet, the height of the dome with lantern ball and cross 230 feet whilst the interior diameter of the dome is 70 feet. It is not yet completed and when, will present to the eye of the spectator one of the grandest structures to the glory of God to be found in any country. Near by, and connected with it is the Palace of the Archbishop of Montteal. This title recalls to the Writer's mind a former saintly Archbishop (Bourget) who, with his genial and talented Canon (Lamouche) did much to establish the 2nd edition of the "Harp of Canaan" in Canadian Schools and especially in some of the principal Ecclesiastical Convents.

DOMINION SQUARE.





Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

An Author may, indeed, have well felt proud, when he received such commendation from the highest authority in Montreal of his literary labors. It reads as follows :

Eveché de Montréal.

Cher Monsieur,

"Chaque page de votre ouvrage est une des plus brillantes de la littérature Chrétienne et l'ensemble pour un tableau complet de l'histoire des deux Testaments, tracé vraiment du main de maître. J'admire comme vous avez pu rapprocher et lier ensemble tant de pièces détachées sans rien forcé pourtant, ni rien sacrifier du récit. C'est, à mon sens un rare mérite, et je vous félicite de tout cœur."

The Windsor is the largest Hotel in Canada, and is owned by a syndicate, of which Charles Garth is President. It is always the abode of the Governor-General when he visits Montreal, and has now built to it a large Hall, where many gatherings are held, and delightful concerts.

The Y. M. C. A. Building is too well known, as their association is, to require much notice from me. It has for years been the means of doing a vast amount of good to the young men of Montreal, and has ever been most ably conducted by Mr. Budge, who is always alive to every movement which may help young men and keep them from theatres and saloons. His work is well known all over America, and no man is better fitted than he is to do what he is doing. May he long be spared to the Institution. He is in his official capacity the right man in the right place.

I am very glad to be able to place here in connection with the Y. M. C. A. Building, a short sketch of the present esteemed President of that important Christian institution, and I may add that the appointment of Mr. Ames to his present position in the Council of Montreal as Alderman for the most influential and moneyed ward in the city has been a good step in the right direction, and in the various civic functions which he will be called upon for the next two important years to perform, he will do nothing that will militate against the development of his native city, but everything to endeavor to make Montreal, as she is destined to be, the Metropolitan city of Canada, which in the next century will be one of the powers of the Continent.

H. B. Ames was born in Montreal, 27th June 1862. His early education was obtained in the city, and was supplemented by a four years classical course in college at Amherst, Mass.

Upon graduation at the age of twenty-two, Mr. Ames went into business with his father, in the firm of The Ames, Holden Co., wholesale manufacturers of boots and shoes, where he remained until December of

1898. Since that time Mr. Ames has given his time almost exclusively to study and public work. At present he holds the following positions:—

Member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction; President of the Young Men's Christian Association; Alderman for St. Antoine Ward in the City Council; Elder and clerk of the Session of the American Presbyterian Church, and has until recently been President of the Volunteer Electoral League, and Secretary of the Municipal Association. Mr. Ames is also a Director in half a dozen mercantile companies, and owner of an extensive plant of workmen's dwellings operated on philanthropic principles.

Mr. Ames speaks French and English and has been a contributor to the Century Magazine; Canadian Magazine; the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, and other publications. In the spring of 1897, he published a work entitled "The City Below the Hill," being a sociological study of a considerable industrial section of the City of Montreal.

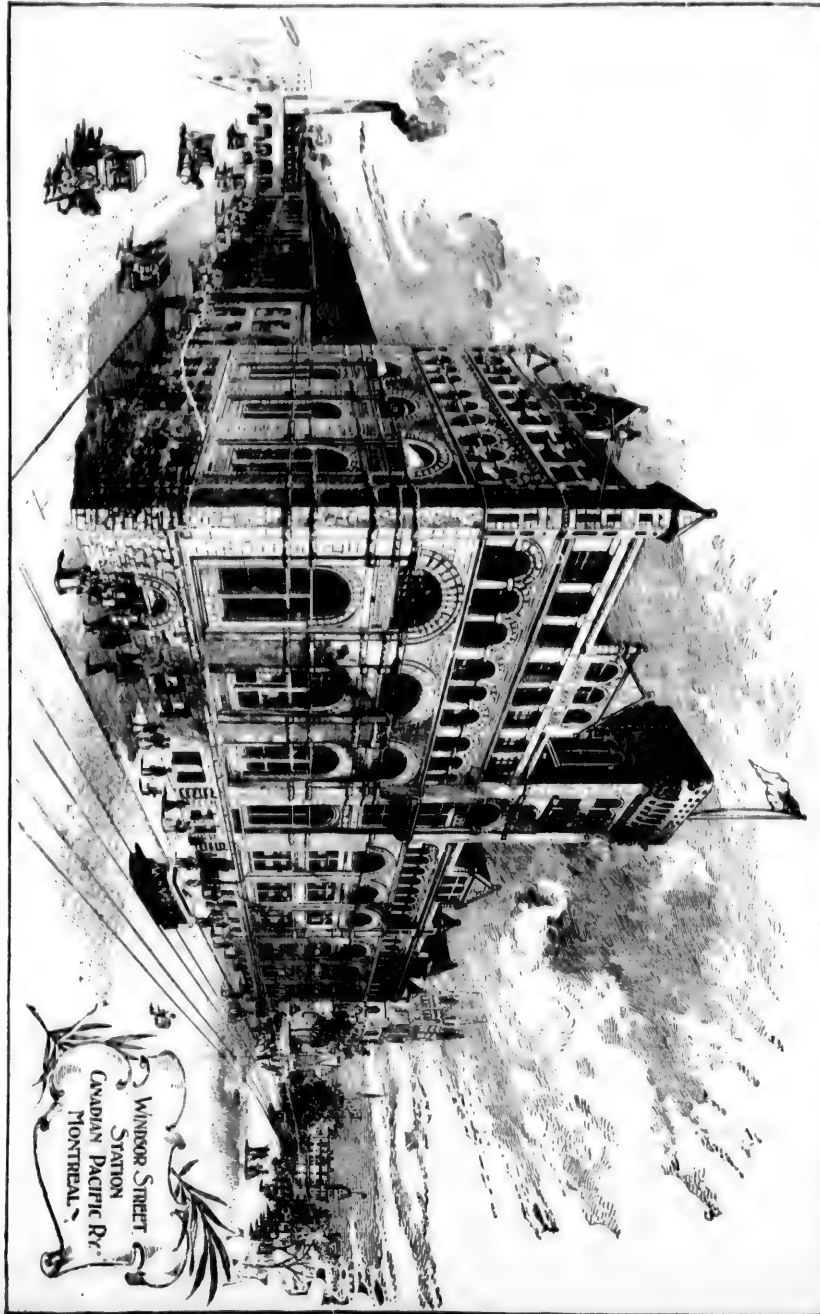
The Churches in this Square speak for themselves. St. George's is par excellence, the church for the English people, though its Rector is the genial and well known Irishman, "Dean Carmichael." The present Anglican Bishop was connected with St. George's as first, Assistant Minister, then as Rector, and now as Bishop, for over half a century. Some of the wealthiest people in Montreal attend this church. When the spire is completed it will be one of the ornaments of the square.

The C. P. R. Station, a fine cut of which is given, through the kindness of Mr. McNicoll, needs no pen of mine to praise it or the railway, of which it is Montreal's terminus. The C.P.R. has revolutionized Canada, and without it the vast plains in the West would still be barren wilds. It deserves well of the people of Canada.

Although a good deal of "sear" in some public quarters against this railway in the years past was heard, Canadians are now beginning to see that their country owes more than thanks to those intrepid men who organized the company and carried through such a vast undertaking, even before the time expired by contract for doing so. The British Government, too, acknowledges the utility of the line, for now by it are sent to or brought back, all reinforcements for the Western Coast and Pacific Fleet. It will yet be, in connection with the People's Railway, "The Intercolonial," from Halifax to Vancouver, the great highway to India, China and Japan, and the yearly increase of traffic and extension in every direction, proves that under the management of Sir William Van Horne and his able assistants, the C.P.R. will continue to be one of the brightest and best jewels in Canada's escutcheon.

The origin of the C. P. R. was this, many complaints had been made by the merchants of Montreal, that they could not get their goods pushed on to the sea board and in December 1873, they were unusually severe

C. P. R. STATION.



which resulted in a formal correspondence and protests and counter protests between the Steamships Company (Allan's) the Railway Company and the Corn Exchange. No less than over a million bushels of grain and nearly 90,000 barrels of flour were stored in Montreal for export. The third protest can be summerized in this, "trains were rolling over the Victoria Bridge, filled with United States products, and Canadian shippers could not get cars to carry away their produce for shipment."

While matters stood in this predicament a railway called the "Northern Colonization" from Montreal to Ottawa, the capital, was strenuously and actively advocated, including a branch line of about 14 miles to St. Jerome. As far back as 1868, this road had been projected by "Father Labelle" the patriotic curé of that Village. His idea was to have a wooden Railway (like the old Joliette one) to open up the fine country, north of St. Jerome.

Sir Hugh Allan took it up and Ottawa became the objective point. It resulted in a million of dollars being subscribed by the City of Montreal towards this object. After some time, the railway assumed the name of the "Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental" or as it was then known by the Initials Q., M., O. & O. R. The writer, with Father Labelle, did good work in bringing the terminus into Montreal. He was then Rector of Hochelaga and the end of the Line was to be in his parish, and when entrance within the city was secured, a vote of thanks from the Contractors was all he ever received, save the satisfaction of doing something for the east of Montreal. Finally, the new line, the C. P. R. absorbed all these lines, and now has a continuous connection from Quebec and Montreal to Ottawa, whence as we all know, it steams west till it lands its passengers in Vancouver, on the shores of the blue Pacific

Sir Hugh Allan was the first President of the road, and it has had some notable men since, Lord Strathcona being one. The present incumbent of the office, Sir William Van Horne, ably sustains the character of his predecessor, and under the Vice-Presidency of T. G. Shaughnessy Esqr., and his able management, the C. P. R. is developing north, south, east and west over all the broad Dominion. It is, indeed, the Queen's highway to India. Long may it be so, as a means of uniting the east with the west, and binding the vast possessions of Her Majesty more firmly in one grand bond of brotherhood and love. Yet above all shall float our country's flag, for Canada is still and ever will be, "The brightest gem in Britain's diadem."

Montreal possesses very few public monuments throughout the city. The Queen's, Vitoria Square, and at the Donalda College, Sherbrooke Street, Sir John A. McDonald's in Dominion Square, Maisonneuve's in

Place d'Armes Square, Chenier's in Viger Square, and Nelson's on Jacques Cartier Square, are about all that a visitor sees on his peripatinations round the city.

Some of our departed citizens who have done so much for Montreal should have public monuments. Look what Sir Hugh Allan did in the shipping business of this city—what Hon. John Young did for the development of Montreal. What Hon. James McGill did in its educational glory. How Sir George Cartier and Sir Louis Lafontaine both distinguished its legal ranks, not to speak of the two yet living men, raised high as members of the House of Lords, by their munificent gifts to Canada at large and Montreal in particular.

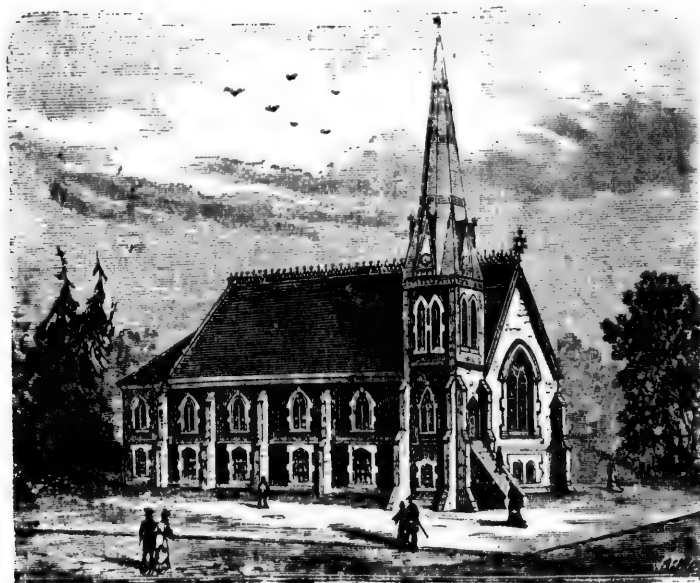
Plenty of space is found in all the principal squares to erect such monuments.

A new Hotel has been opened at the foot of Windsor Street and corner of St. James, The Queen's Hotel. Another opposite the C. P. R. Depot, is most convenient to strangers arriving at that depot, as the Queen's is to the travelling public when they arrive at the Bonaventure Station of the G. T. R.

St. Jude's Church is one of the modern Churches of Montreal. The present Rector has been in charge of the Church and Parish since 1876 and after twenty two years of faithful work he has the satisfaction of seeing now over five hundred families in connection with St. Jude's. The Church is lighted by Electricity and recently has had built in it one of the finest organs in Montreal.

The people in the vicinity (even those who do not belong to St. Jude's) are all interested in St. Jude's as is seen whenever any social or literary gathering takes place, when all denominations are represented in the audience. As a public man we wish Revd Canon Dixon long prosperity in his labors and clerical life.





ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.

Westmount, formerly called Cote St. Antoine.

Westmount is one of the most flourishing suburbs of Montreal. Here everything is conducted as the citizens fondly think, on the most progressive style, a close municipality it is, where no heavy vehicles dare go over certain avenues, (for all the streets are avenues,) no cycling without bells, no intoxicating drink allowed in the city, consequently no hotels or saloons. Well, I presume that in many of the private houses, the Lords of Creation, order their Wine and Beer from Montreal and Prohibition is not yet dominant in Westmount, nevertheless, it is a good sign when saloons are stopped, and it would be much better for Montreal, if five hundred less, were in it, and stopped too.

Westmount must, like all other cities and suburban corporations, come into the city in the near future. It can't live without the city. I presume that 7-10ths of its population draw all their income from Montreal, and when the battle comes, the great city can then pass by-laws so regulating those, living out of its limits, that necessity will compel them all to join into one organization. Of course it is a fine thing to be Mayor or Councillor of one of these adjuncts to Montreal, but it is also an expensive thing for Montreal, say at fires, to send out her Brigade, to extinguish what is not within her borders, and the same with drains, water and many other arrangements, so that in the future, not only these outlying municipalities but the whole island will become "The City of Montreal." As much opposition was raised to the idea of the uniting New York, Brooklyn and other towns adjacent, but it is now an accomplished fact, and so it will be in the near future with Montreal.

There are some fine residences in Westmount and a fine school, of which the citizens may well be proud. To the west of it is one of the most benevolent institutions on the island, "The McKay Institute for the Deaf and Dumb." It has for years been doing a good work, and has been a blessing to the country. Not far from it is the well known Convent of Villa Marie, of old called Monklands, the residence of the Governor General until the fanatical burning of the Parliament House in 1849. The large Convent was burned some years ago, but is again in a flourishing state. A fine picture of it is given at page 39 of this volume, and an interesting sketch at page 99.

Over Cote des Neiges Hill we come to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, which must be visited to be entirely described, and passing it we enter the thriving village of the same name.

A beautiful view can be obtained when driving, on a summer's day down the Cote St. Antoine road, of Montreal West, the Canal, Victoria Bridge and all the landscape for miles around, but nothing like that from the top of the Mountain, which gives a far more extended vision.

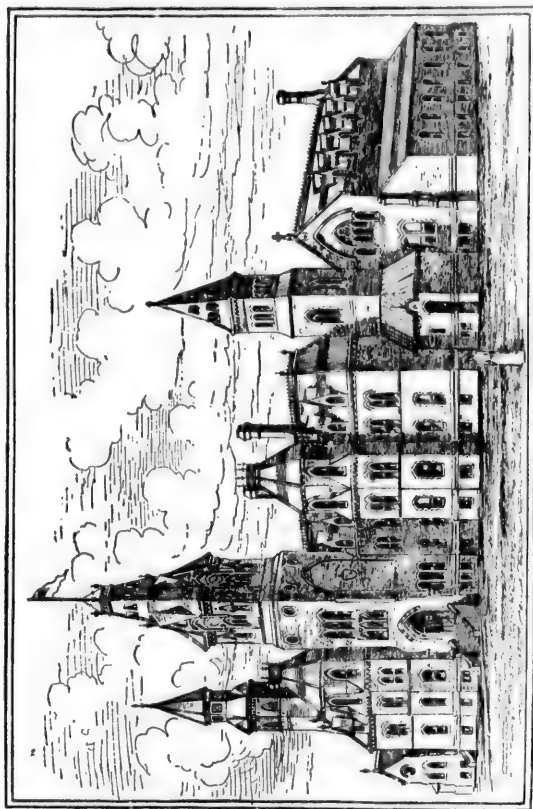
Sherbrooke Street.

Sherbrooke Street has always been the aristocratic street of Montreal. It was named after one of the Governors of Canada. It extends at present from Papineau Road in the east to the western limits of the city and outlying municipalities. Although it is such a "tony" street, yet it is one of the worst in the city as regards pavement—the old fashioned "McAdam" still being the material used in keeping it in order. Some day in the near future, under the new regime, it may be as well asphalted as St. Catherine and Dorchester Street West.

There are no manufactures on this street. It is devoted to fine (some of them magnificent) private dwellings and centres of Art and Education. It is remarkable that at the far east and at the far west, the street is (as it were) embraced by two great Roman Catholic seats of learning, the Jacques Cartier Normal School and the Montreal College (Seminary). In its centre part the Mount St. Louis College, the Donalda College and McGill University and other buildings, inviting all shades, all classes, male and female, to enter their halls in pursuit of knowledge. Allied with the latter two, other colleges stand alongside of McGill, the Presbyterian and Congregational, and not far distant the Diocesan College, so that on the whole we must come to the foot of the Royal Mount to get our higher education, demonstrating there is no *royal road* to learning but hard study and severe application.

About where McGill College Avenue is situated and all along that part, anciently stood the old village of Hochelaga in the days of Jacques Cartier, and in the excavations for buildings some years ago, pieces of pottery, flint arms, and even bones were thrown up and eagerly pounced upon by antiquarians and others, as relics of that olden time.

The Jacques Cartier Normal School, is too well known, to need any pen of mine, to elucidate its capabilities and usefulness. Even in the days when it was located in the Chateau Ramzay, it was doing good work. This has increased a thousand fold at the present time and the City may be proud of both its Normal Schools, for the Jacques Cartier and Belmont Normal Schools, are sending forth capable men and women, to do the greatest of all national work, "teaching the young." Both institutions are superintended by two well known educationists, Rev. Abbe Verreau and Dr. Robins, men eminently fitted for their position, and the hope of everyone wishing well for this country is, that both may be long spared to hold the reins of these two institutions, and in the future do for the country what they have done before.



JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOLS.

An important Institution of Learning, comes next, The Mount St. Louis College. This establishment is both, a boarding school and a day school. Perfect order prevails within it, as the different departments are all under military discipline. Indeed the Cadets of Mount St. Louis College could be depended on, in an emergency, for doing as good military work as some of the older corps of the city, and they had the honor of carrying off The Duke of Connaught's flag, for best drill, more than once.

The Christian Brothers, who teach here and in so many different places in Montreal and the Province, have done a good work for the education of the young, and all praise is due to them, for the splendid edifice they have erected on Sherbrooke street.

A great Religious Institution stands in this street, near St. Lawrence Main. The convent of the "Good Shepherd." This is both, a cloistered as well as a public Institution. Connected with it, the Nuns have the sole management of the female Prison (Catholic side) Fullum street, and in the experience of the writer (over twenty years) they have faithfully done their duty in that Prison. To this may be added that they have a Reformatory for girls in their house on Sherbrooke street, and that much good accrues from this department.

After crossing St. Lawrence Main, on the north side, is a new Hospital or Home for Incurables, called the "St. Margaret's Home." This was entirely the gift of Honorable Senator Drummond. We all remember during the small Pox Epidemic, the work which was done by the sisters then and which was publicly acknowledged by the city Council.

I cannot pass along the next part of Sherbrooke street without thinking of the days when on its south side, at this part, there was a well known Institution, 'Gilbeau's Gardens.' This was a fine Zoological and Gymnastic Institution, patronized by thousands of citizens. In it was a good display of the Animal Kingdom. Beasts, Birds and Reptiles. I can well remember the fuss and excitement when the first and only "Lordly Lion" was born in Montreal. Even a week or two old, the forest king had a rough tongue and it was a treat to hold him in ones arms and then be able to say "I held a real Lion once." It grew to be a magnificent specimen of the leonine race and afterwards was exhibited in the city with the circus of the world wide showman "Barnum" then it was a noble specimen and those like myself who gazed on him and he had fondly laid in our arms always thought "descretion was the better part of valor." Why have not the citizens of Montreal, the pluck to institute a Zoo which would be an honor to our metropolitical city? Pictures and statues of the animal kingdom, give but a faint idea of the reality, I know when, in London I spent a whole day in the Zoo as well as that of

DIOCESAN COLLEGE.



Edinburgh etc, looking on the "wonderful works of God" in His animal Creation, and nothing educates a child more than observing the actual living specimen of what he has seen in his lesson book, or heard described there. The eye is as great an educator as any of the other senses. The only attempt to show a few animals is at the Sohmer Park. Let some of our wealthy citizens, take up the matter and in a few years Montreal might have a "Zoological Garden" worthy of its position in the Dominion of Canada.

The next important building we come to is the new Donalda College for the higher education of women, founded and endowed by that generous citizen, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. It will do its good work in the coming years.

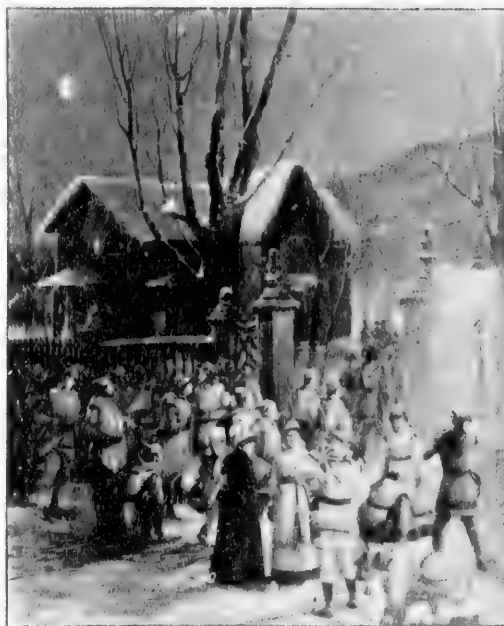
The Montreal Diocesan Theological College was founded in the year 1873, by Rt. Revd. Ashton Oxenden, D.D., then Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada. The step was forced upon Bishop Oxenden, by the rapid growth of the Church in the Diocese, and the impossibility of securing in any other way a satisfactory supply of clergy to meet the increasing needs of his Diocese.

The work of the College began in the Library of the Synod Hall, and was carried on there for eight years, when a more suitable building was provided by the munificence of A. F. Gault, Esq., who purchased the property, 896 Dorchester street, now occupied by the Young Women's Christian Association, at a cost of \$23,000, and presented it to the College in trust.

There the work was continued under much more favorable conditions, as a permanent home was provided for both Principal and Students. Additional funds were raised which secured the appointment of a resident Tutor, to assist the Principal and provide remuneration for different clergy of the city who lectured regularly in the College. Among the first lecturers were Rt. Revd. E. Sullivan, D.D., formerly Bishop of Algoma, and now Rector of St. James Cathedral, Toronto; Rt. Revd. Maurice S. Baldwin, D.D., Bishop of Huron; and Rt. Revd. J. P. Du-moulin, Bishop of Niagara.

While its internal growth was thus satisfactory, the position of the College as a Church institution was more clearly defined, and its relations with the educational world were extended. In 1879, an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature of Quebec, and in 1880 it was affiliated to the University of McGill.

The advantages of affiliation with a great institution of continental reputation such as McGill University are obvious. In the first place, the Diocesan College is able to devote practically its whole income to strictly theological work, thus assuring the efficiency and thoroughness of the course. Secondly, the immense resources and the high educational



MCGILL COLLEGE—ENTRANCE GATE.



MCGILL COLLEGE.



THE DAVID MORRICE HALL AND LIBRARY—PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MONTREAL—(South View.)

standard of a University such as McGill, afford theological students a liberal education that could hardly be looked for under other circumstances. In the third place, the broadening influence of life in so large a university world, and contact with men of such widely different views and aims and pursuits is of inestimable advantage to every student, and to none more than to the student of theology. Affiliation also gives the College representation on the Corporation of McGill, and consequently a voice and influence in University affairs. In 1895, owing to the increasing influence and needs of the College, Mr. A. F. Gault announced his intention of presenting a more suitable building and of adding to the endowment of the College. The "Holland" property on University street was purchased for that purpose, and a very handsome and commodious building erected. The building, which is in the collegiate gothic style, includes a semi-detached residence for the Principal, a chapel with a seating capacity for fifty students, a convocation hall capable of holding 500 persons, commodious lecture rooms, dining room, library, and accommodation for about 40 resident students. The whole was also furnished magnificently by the same generous donor and the sum of \$50,000 added to the endowment.

The buildings and additional endowment were formally handed over to the Bishop of the Diocese on the occasion of the opening of the College, on October 21st, 1896, in the presence of His Grace the Primate of all Canada, and a number of other bishops, clergy and visitors, and given in perpetuity without conditions of any kind in trust to the Bishop of Montreal and his successors.

We now come to the University of which Montrealers are proud "Old McGill" yet it is in infancy in comparison even with some of the American Colleges who can boast their century, nevertheless McGill has made its mark on this Continent and it is rare that we do not find a graduate in our perambulations throughout the Dominion and United States.

Founded by Hon. James McGill, with liberal gifts of money and land it was originally intended as a Church of England Institution, but drifted in the years, long ago, to be a cosmopolitan unsectarian, Alma Mater where men of all creeds and climes can now enjoy a University education "secundus nulli" to any on the Continent and whose doors are ever open to every class and every nationality.

Alongside of it are two other Institutions, but both denominational. The Morrice Hall of the Presbyterian college will ever recall the generous gift of its founder "David Morrice."

Above all is the splendid Reservoir which supplies the city with water and near to it is the old McTavish House. A history of this House from the pen of that well known Antiquarian P. S. Murphy Esq., and who figures so often in this "History of the Streets of Montreal" will be



THE RESERVOIR.

perused with interest by every reader of this book. It has long been styled "The Haunted House." Behind it is a Monument which was erected to this old "Nor-Wester." As the following interesting sketch was heard but by a few Members of the Antiquarian Society, its publication here, will multiply its interest.

THE MCTAVISH OR HAUNTED HOUSE.

In common with other settlements founded on this Continent by the four great civilizing nations of the Old World, the English, the French, the Dutch and the Spanish, Montreal has her legends, her greatness.

Boston has the Puritans and their quaint history; New York revels in the tales of old Knickerbocker days; New Orleans becomes interesting through the French occupation; Florida bears witness to the day of Spanish possession; Quebec looks back with pride to the part she played in the earlier development of the country, and as it is with all these, so it is with Montreal and her memories of the brave men and true, who, long years ago resided within her boundaries whence they carried on that great commercial warfare which opened up that vast expanse of territory to the West, the Canada of the future. Worthy successors were they of Lasalle, Champlain and Iberville, the latter who bore the banner of France from Hudson Bay to New Orleans. They were great men, these pioneers of the olden days. Men not of words, but of deeds, whose impress will be seen for all time to come on the pages of the history of our country. There are strange stories of their live extant to-day, and the story of Simon McTavish and the house that he built, long one of the land-marks of Montreal, is not the last interesting.

Thirty odd years ago there stood under the brow of Mount Royal a huge mansion, weatherbeaten, unfinished, tenantless. It had been there since the memory of the oldest inhabitant, yet never had it changed its appearance, except as years went on, it grew more venerable. Three generations had known it under similar conditions, standing there, tenantless, uncompleted, a relic of the ambitions of by-gone days. Time had changed its surroundings, gathered round it a new generation of men and things, but still the old house reared by the hand of man, for the occupation of man, remained vacant, save for the cattle that took refuge in it from the scorching rays of the summer's sun, and the birds who built their nests among its beams, while, finally, after many, many years of exposure to the pelting rains of summer and the drifting snows, the hand of man again seized upon it, in the great march of improvement, and levelled it to the ground.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.



Although the house of McTavish came down before it had ever been occupied, it did not want for occupants. Public superstition gave it a tenant, if not in the flesh in the spirit. People who passed it after dark swore afterwards that they had seen the ghost of Simon McTavish wandering through it. Deserted as it was, it was easy for a weird name to attach itself to it, and so for years the McTavish house was known as the "Haunted House".

Many attempts have been made to explain the origin of the ghost story. The most probable is that told to the writer's father in 1882, by a farmer named McMartin, who then occupied and farmed the McTavish property around the deserted building, and who said that while the moon was in its particular phase it shone on an angle of the tin roof causing a bright ray of light, which the superstitious called McTavish's spirit.

The Simon McTavish mentioned above as the builder of the McTavish house was in his day, one of the leading citizens of Montreal. He was engaged in the fur trade, then the principal business of the country. The North West Company was formed 1783 by a Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher, in which Simon McTavish and several other gentlemen were partners. On retiring from the North West Company, Simon McTavish married a Melle Chaboillez, a member of one of the most distinguished French families of the city and a family particularly noted for the beauty of its ladies. Melle Chaboillez was a sister of the then Cure of Longueuil, a noted scholar of those days. One of the sisters married a Mr. Samuel Sherwood, of Toronto, a barrister; and a third the late Hon. Roderic McKenzie, of Terrebonne, one of whose grand-daughters was the wife of the Hon. Roderic Masson, late Lieutenant Governor of Quebec. In 1818 through the influence of his wife's family Mr. Sherwood was elected to the house of Assembly for Lower Canada, representing the then county of Effingham, at present known as Terrebonne. It is said that during the winter months, Mr. McTavish city residence was Nos. 23, 25, and 27 St. Jean Baptiste Street, while during the summer months he occupied a stone cottage a few hundred yards west of his new house, this cottage was afterwards occupied by McMartin the farmer above mentioned. It was at this cottage he died in July 1804. At that time it was thought such a long distance between the McTavish House and the city that a lunch was laid on tables in front of the house for those who came to attend the funeral. Mr. McTavish was buried in a vault situated a little to the west of "Ravenscraig". The mausoleum and shaft erected over his place of burial are still to be seen. He left four children. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at £126,000 sterling, an immense sum in

MOUNT ST. LOUIS COLLEGE.

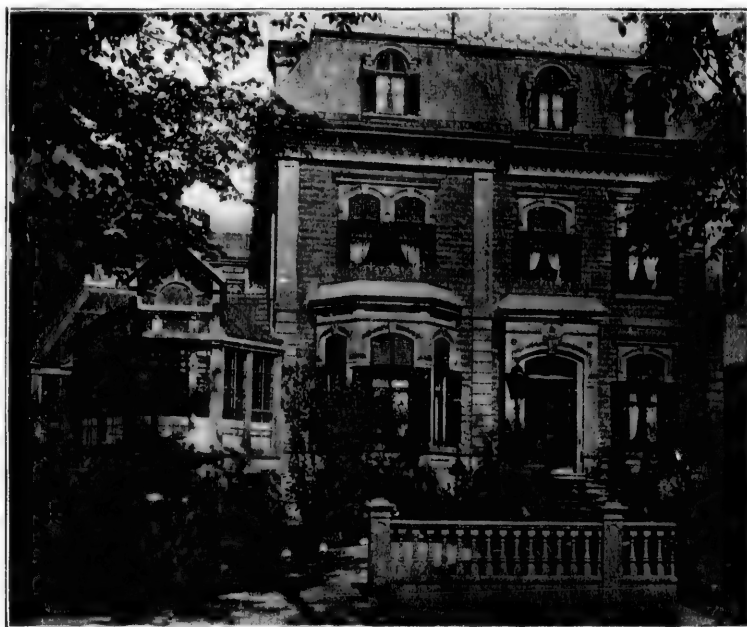


those days. It will be of interest to note that in the year 1803 Mr. McTavish bought the Seigniorship of Terrebonne for the sum of £25,000 sterling, and his brother-in-law and associate, the Hon. Roderic McKenzie, lived there. At the time of his death the McTavish house was in course of construction. Work was at once discontinued the windows of the second and third stories bricked up, and its strange career began.

The McTavish house was more than a pretentious dwelling for a gentleman of those days. It stood between Peel and McTavish Streets the greater part of the house being the grounds of the present residence of Mr. Andrew Allan. The house with one semi-circular tower at each end had a frontage of about 126 feet. The roof of the main building was constructed on the old fashioned "high" principle, draining from the ridge-pole to all four aides. Those of the two towers were conical in shape, all being covered with tin. The main building was three stories high, the rez-de-chaussee or ground floor being some twelve feet in height, the intention being evidently to have it occupied by the kitchen, servants rooms etc., the same as we see in many of the houses built in France. The towers coming up above half-way between the second and third row of windows.

The material employed in this construction was dressed limestone. The interior of the house was never completed, only the floor beams placed in position. There are many reports concerning Mr. McTavish's death, but as a matter of history, he took cold in the month of March or April while superintending the construction of his house, which turning to inflammation, brought his career to an end in July 1804. The particulars concerning the death and funeral of Mr. McTavish were given to the writer, by a lady who was residing as a guest at the McTavish cottage at the time of its owner's death. By his death Montreal of that day lost one of her foremost citizens. A man whose enterprise was responsible directly and indirectly for much of her prosperity, and whose business integrity was known to be above reproach. His death was regretted by all who had known him in his life and who were compelled to admire his manly character. The old house is gone, but its story will live for years to come.

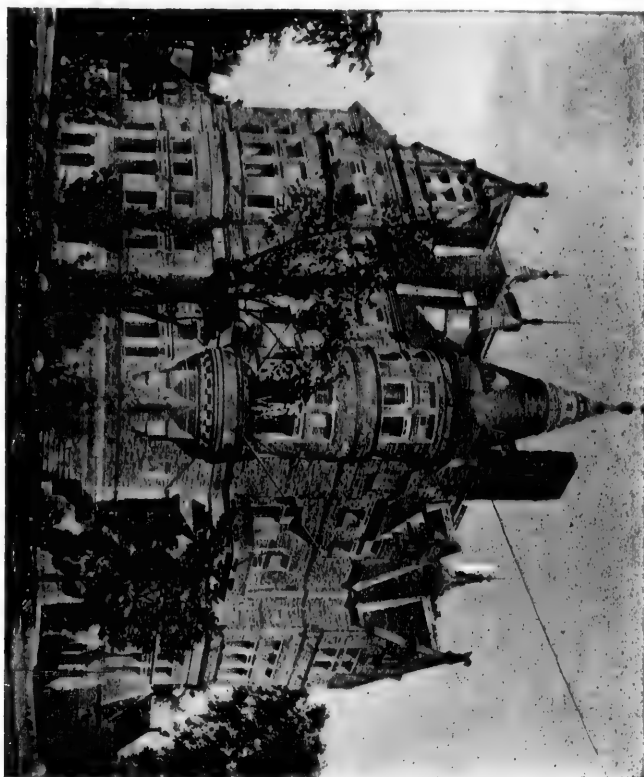
P.S.—Since writing the foregoing I have been lent a book entitled "A Tour to Niagara Falls", written in 1806 by a Boston gentleman, Mr. Timothy Bigelow, who had visited the McTavish house, and I give below an extract which corroborates the above:—"Towards evening we took caleches and drove out to the mountain, we passed by the new house of the late Mr. McTavish, which he has left unfinished, and we visited his tomb, which is situated behind the house in a thick wood on the mountain side. The situation is the most romantic that can well be



EX-MAYOR R. WILSON SMITH'S RESIDENCE,



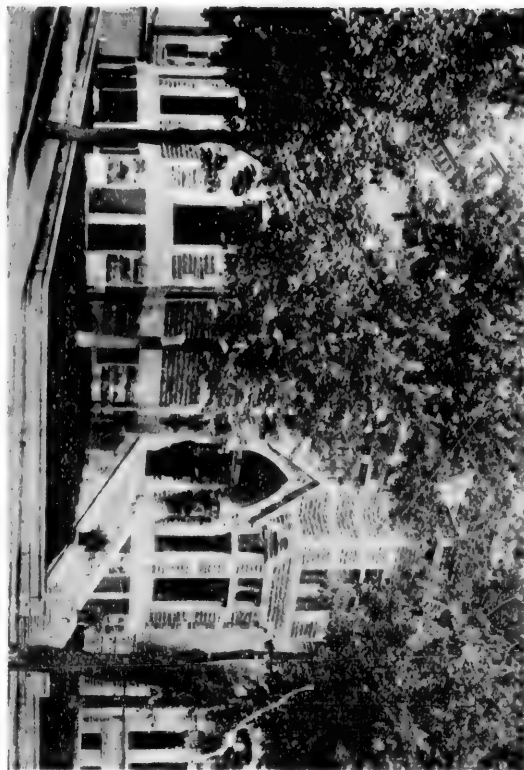
A. F. GAULT'S RESIDENCE.



SENATOR DRUMMOND'S RESIDENCE.



WOLFERSTAN THOMAS' RESIDENCE.



J BAXTERS RESIDENCE.



LORD STRATHCONA'S RESIDENCE.



W. W. OGILVIE'S RESIDENCE.



JAMES LINTON'S RESIDENCE.

imagined. Behind the tomb rises a lofty precipice of perpendicular rocks, one of which forms a detached column and seems as if intended by Nature for a monument. These rocks are composed of regular strata, the uppermost of which are of limestone. They are part of a ledge or precipice which extends quite round the mountain and has the appearance of having been worn by water. This is to be accounted for by supposing that most of the Island of Montreal, and of course of the surrounding country, were once covered to this height by the river, which has since forced a passage through the rock at Quebec, and between that place and this, so as to leave bare the extensive plains that now border upon it, all of which bear the marks of having been formed by water. The river from the mountain side is exceedingly picturesque and grand. From the place where you stand, numerous and well cultivated fields extend to the city, all of which with its suburbs is directly under your eyes. Down the river for thirty miles or more, you see the water skirted with rich fields in which are thickly scattered churches and windmills almost constantly in motion, dwelling houses and various other buildings. The fields are bounded by dark woods which terminate the view, except towards the south-east where the green mountains of Vermont lift their tops to the clouds.

Mr. McTavish is much regretted by the gentlemen of Montreal, who speak of him as having been a thorough merchant, an accomplished, hospitable munificent man, in short an ornament to society. He died July 6th. 1801, leaving an estate of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling to be inherited by four children."

This is the testimony of a man who met and conversed with men who had been close friends of Mr. McTavish.

Many beautiful private residences are in this street, and indeed also in some of the intersecting streets. As illustrating Sherbrooke, I have great pleasure in inserting fine views of the following Houses, Ex-Mayor Wilson Smith's, Hon. Senator Drummond's, A. F. Gault's, Wolferstan Thomas's, J. Baxter's, and several others with Lord Strathcona's.

In the East end there are also some fine residences, notably that of our present Mayor [1898] Raymond Prefontaine Esq. MP. before whose door will stand the Civic Lamps, which have not been in our east end for several years past. And we only hope as they illuminate the entrance of his Honor's House so will they stand as a beacon that our own grand city will shine conspicuously to all the Dominion, as its guiding star and "umbilicus" "The Hub" of Canada in every department that can extend its influence and strength.

A very large venture on the plan of such residences in New York and elsewhere is found in the west of this street. It is an imposing structure, called after the street, "The Sherbrooke" and some of our most prominent citizens, prefer living there than having the trouble of domestics etc. in keeping private residences. Roswell Fisher Esqr, is to be commended for his attempt (quite successful) to inaugurate such a system of living in Montreal and we wish all success to him. He is the elder Brother of the well known family, that of Dr. Fisher, whose son Hon. Sydney has attained to the high distinction of, at the present, being one of the Privy Councillors of the Dominion of Canada and who, as Minister of Agriculture, has done more in the interest of Farms and Dairy-men and Settlers, than any man since Confederation. This shows the importance of importing young men, with present ideas into the Government. Old men are apt, like myself, to think that the ways of old were and are the only true "vie glorie" but the world is progressing fast and new ideas and wonderful inventions follow, one after the other in such quick succession, that "Old men" must give way to this advance yet ever in ones mind comes the culminating History of Rehoboam son and successor to the great Solomon, that he despised the advice and admonitions of his old courtiers and followed that of the younger men and revolution and disaster and dismemberment of his Kingdom, soon afterwards followed. Still, as one who has well nigh had half a century's experience in the Province of Quebec and who has been a keen observer of the signs of the times, I must here write, The World's ideas change and mighty changes are on the tapis. The youth and young men of to-day, have the destinies of our fair Dominion in their hands. Let them, like the Hon. Sydney Fisher, throw all their energies into developing this mighty Land and when the close of the 20th century shall come, Canada will then be a great and mighty nation, one of the foremost on the Earth.

We now come to the great collection of Buildings which compose the Montreal College of the Seminary. Standing in bold relief to all, are the Towers, the first building erected here, not long after the settlement of Montreal. Both a picture and the beautiful verses of the late talented Mrs. Leprohon are given and above all the following unique paper from the facile pen of P. S. Murphy Esq. on the Towers. It is in French but every one can easily read it or translate it in English. The whole description tells us every thing required about the old Fort and Towers and all its appendages but especially where the saintly Sœur Bourgeoys taught the Indian girls in one of the Towers. The two epitaphs are peculiarly interesting to the Antiquarian and Canadian Historian.

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THE TOWERS.

The Old Towers.

By Mrs. Leprohon

On the eastern slope of Mount Royal's side,
In view of St. Lawrence' silvery tide ;
Are two stone towers of Masonry rude,
With massive doors of time—darkened wood,
Traces of loop holes still show in the walls,
While softly across them the sunlight falls,
Around, stretch broad meadows, quiet and green
Where cattle graze—a fair tranquil scene.

These old towers tell of a time long past,
When the Redman roamed o'er these regions vast,
And the settlers—men of bold heart and brow
Had to use the sword as well as the plough ;
When women, no lovelier now than then,
Had to do the deeds of undaunted men,
And had higher aims for each true warm heart
Than study of fashion's or toilet's art.

It was in those towers—the southern one,
Sister Margaret Bourgeoys, that sainted Nun,
Sat patiently teaching day after day,
How to find Jesus.—'The Blessed way.
Mid the daughters swarth of the forest dell,
Who first from her, of a God, heard tell,
And learned the virtues that woman should grace,
Whatever might be her rank or her race.

Here too, in the chapel tower buried deep,
An Indian *Brave* and his grandchild sleep,
True model of womanly virtues—she,
Acquired at Margaret Bourgeoys' knee;

He, won unto Christ from his own dark creed,
 From trammels fierce of his childhood freed,
 Low humbled his savage Huron pride,
 And amid the pale-faces lived and died.

With each added year, grows our city fair ;
 Churches rich, lofty and spacious square,
 Villas and mansions of stately pride,
 Embellish it now on every side ;
 Buildings, old land marks, vanish each day,
 For stately successors, too quick make way ;
But we pray from change time may long leave free
The ancient TOWERS OF VILLE MARIE ! "



Le fort Des Messieurs.

Ce fort a été appelé ainsi pour le distinguer de l'enceinte palissadée qui lui était contigue et que l'on désignait sous le nom de *Fort des Sauvages*. Comme ils faisaient partie, tous deux, du même ouvrage de défense, on les voit mentionnés sous la dénomination commune de *Fort de la Montagne*.

Le *Fort des Messieurs* fut construit en 1604 par l'abbé François Vachon de Belmont, prêtre de Saint-Sulpice, et à ses propres frais.

Il se composait; 1o de quatre courtines, ou murs en pierre garnis de meurtrières et flanqués d'une tourelle à chaque angle; 2o, du fort proprement dit, ou château, placé au centre et qui servait de résidence aux missionnaires; 3o de la chapelle qui s'élevait en face du château, le chevet adossé au milieu de la courtine entre les deux tourelles.

La chapelle a été démolie en 1796, et une porte cochère a été percée dans la courtine.

En 1825, le château fut exhausse d'un étage, mais on lui conserva son aspect primitif. En 1854, il a été remplacé par le vaste édifice qui renferme le collège et le grand séminaire. Les deux tourelles situées en arrière, au pied de la montagne, ont été démolies en même temps.

De tout le fort des Messieurs, il ne reste plus que les deux tourelles et la muraille qui les relie. Elles ont donc deux cents ans d'existence et se trouvent, après le Séminaire de Montréal, les plus anciennes constructions de la ville,

Dans la tourelle de l'ouest se tenait l'école des petites filles sauvages, et dans celle de l'est résidaient les Sœurs de la Congrégation chargées de l'enseignement.

En 1824, la dernière fut transformée en chapelle; déjà, en 1790, on y avait transporté les restes pieusement recueillis, de deux enfants de la forêt, l'aïeul et la petite fille. Le premier avait été chrétien aussi fervent qu'intrépide guerrier, la seconde avait eu le bonheur, bien rare pour les filles de sa nation, d'être admise dans l'institut de la Sœur Bourgeoys. Les missionnaires, voulant serrer leurs noms de l'oubli, avaient fait poser des épitaphes sur leurs tombes. J'en donne ici la transcription, telle qu'on lit sur les murs de la petite chapelle.

▲ droite.

Ici reposent
les restes mortels
de
FRANÇOIS THORONNONGO
Huron
Baptisé par le Révérend
Père Brébœuf
Il fut par sa piété et par sa probité l'exemple
des Chrétiens et l'admiration des infidèles.
Il mourut
Agé d'environ cent ans,
le 11 Avril, 1690.

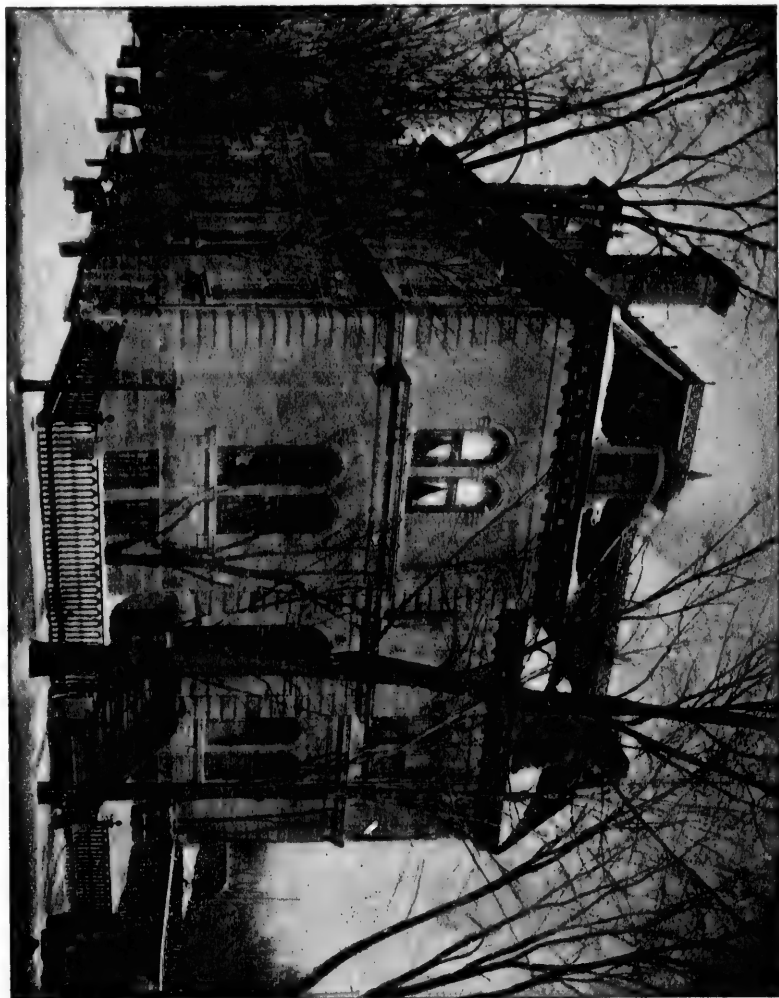
et à gauche :

Ici reposent
les restes mortels
de
MARIE THERÈSE GANNENSAQUOA,
de la
Congrégation Notre Dame,
Après avoir exercé pendant treize ans l'office
de maîtresse d'école à la montagne, elle
mourut en réputation de grande
vertu, âgée de 26 ans, le
25 November, 1695.

(Extrait des manuscrits du Commandeur Jacques Viger que M. l'abbé Verreau a eu la complaisance de mettre à ma disposition.)

P. S. MURPHY

M, C. Inst. Pub,



RESIDENCE AND PRIVATE HOSPITAL OF DR. BRODEUR.

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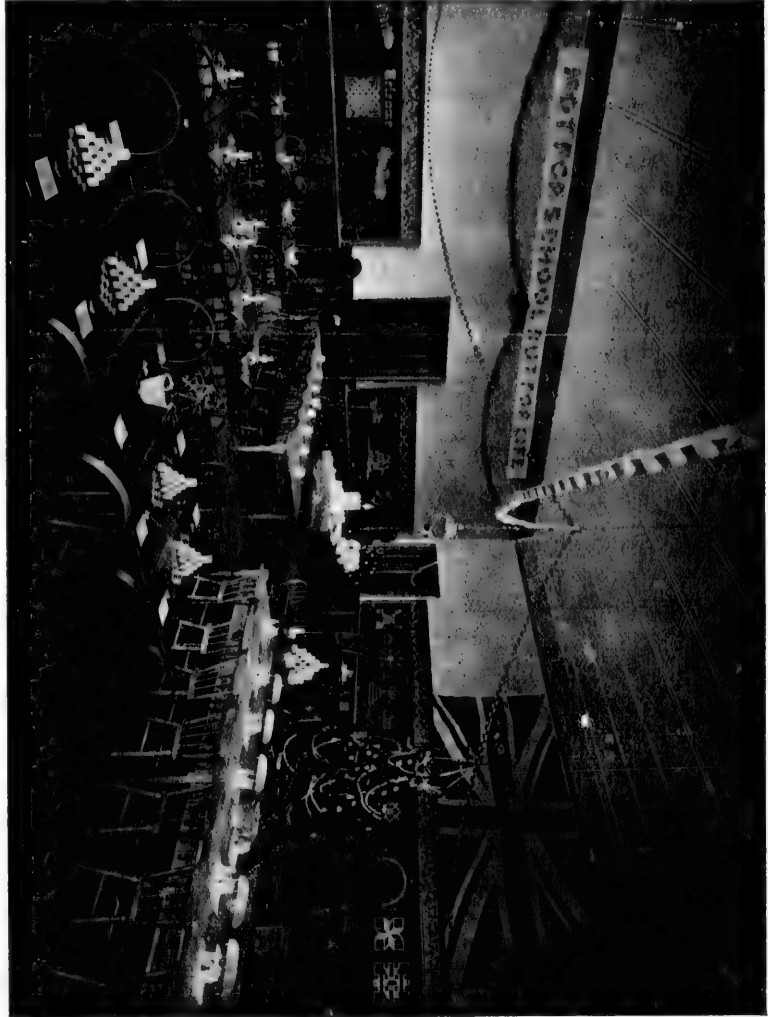
Other streets.

A large number of streets are left out in this Volume. Many of them, are of recent origin and their names easily tell one of the originator of the street or why so called. In Atwater, Aylmer, Beaudry, Berri, Berthelet, Bruchesi, Brunswick, Cadieux, Champlain, Coursol, Delisle, Desery, Dollard, Dufferin, Durocher, Frontenac, Fulford, Fullum, Gosford, Hanover, Iberville, Lafontaine, Logan, Lorne, Maisonneuve, Marlborough, McTavish, Metcalfe, Moreau, Osborne, Peel, Prefontaine, Redpath, Rivard, Rouville, St. Charles Boromee, St. Dominique, St. Famille, St. George, St. Hubert, Stanley, Sussex and Victoria.

The above names will at once strike the student of Canadian History of their origin, and enable him to see that in the History of his city, Governors, Generals, Ecclesiastics, Professional men and Merchants, have given their names to these streets.

Let me however republish, what I wrote of some of these streets in a long article sent to one of the papers some years ago.

As I said before, there are many streets called after the names of individuals who had long ago property in them, or which streets ran through their estate, such as Guy street from a notary of that name, who figures in the early years of this century; Chaboillez Square, from a Justice of the Peace of that name. The first time we find mention made of Pierre Guy as a Justice is on 26th June, 1787, when he authorizes with James Finley, J. P., a "Doctor for the Goal." He is then mentioned with James McGill as one of the Justices at the Court of Quarter Sessions, 12th January, 1794. At the close of the last century in the last Sessions of the Peace held October 21st, we again find the name of Louis Chaboillez.— and the last time his name, on the 10th January, 1800, at the opening of the Court, the first of the century convened in Montreal, his name appears with those of Alex. Auldjo, Robt. Cruickshanks, and James Dunlop. Both Guy and Chaboillez were notaries. Aylmer street is called after Lord Aylmer, mentioned in Canadian history; Beaudry street after a person of that name; Cadieux street after a well-known notary of 1813; Papineau Road, after J. Papineau; Berthelet, after a judge of that name; Coursol, after Judge Coursol, who died not long ago; Delisle, after a well known citizen who with William Workman opened up a great part of the west end of Montreal and lying below St Antoine hill; Drolet, from G. Drolet, lately living in Paris; Dufresne, from



KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL.

one of that name. The following also are called from names of citizens, Bleury, Durocher, Fullum, Lafontaine, Logan, Lusignan, McKay, McCord, Moreau, Panet, Phillips Square, Richardson, Sanguinet, Shaw, Shuter, and Young. Then there are the four Apostles, St. Mathew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John streets, Then we have Albert, Lorne, Balmoral, Prince Arthur, Britannia, Hanover, and Victoria, all connected with Royalty. Among governors of the country and generals who have figured in Canada we have Amherst, after a general of that name, Champ-lain, from our early navigator, also Jacques Cartier, Dalhousie, famous in the history of the country, the never to be forgotten De Salaberry, of the war of 1812-13, Dorchester, after him who was in Canada at the troubles of 1837-8; Frontenac, from a celebrated French governor of Canada, who built Kingston, which was for a long time called Fort Frontenac, Gosford from Lord Gosford, one of the governors, Sherbrooke from Lord Sherbrooke, Iberville from one of the early French governors of Canada, Laval Avenue from Bishop Laval, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, Montcalm and Wolfe, from the two heroic generals who fell on the Heights of Abraham at Quebec, Murray, from General Murray, who figures very much about the time of the American Independence, Marlborough from the great English general of that name, Richmond from the Duke of that name, Governor-General of Canada, who was bitten by a rabid fox and died of hydrophobia in intense agony and was buried in Kingston. Stanley from Lord Stanley and Wellington from the immortal Duke of that name, Chatham from Lord Chatham. Then certain localities give names to the streets running in or through them: University street because of McGill College; College street because the old College, called Montreal College, stood in it before its removal to the West of the City, Cathedral because near St. James' Cathedral. This street was formerly called Cemetery street as it led to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, which is now Dominion Square.



The Street Tablets.

The Street Tablets, which have been erected by the Members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal have done a vast amount of good and have enabled Visitors to our fair City, just to know the exact position where so many events occurred in the olden times. The citizens are under a deep obligation to the Society in general and to two gentlemen especially, for the work they have done. They are W. D. Lighthall Esqr. Advocate M. A. and deLery McDonald Esqr. To their exertions the whole was successfully accomplished. But even in the few years that have elapsed since the Tablets were put up, one or two have already disappeared, notably the one at Dalhousie Square, which was placed on the Fire Station there. This Civic building was sold (as it stood) by the Corporation to make way for the yard of the C. P. Railway and the tablet has disappeared. Therefore I think in this History of the Origin of the Streets of Montreal, the insertion of at least the principal ones will be hailed by every one who will possess a copy of this Book.

Beside, in process of years some of the buildings or places where these Tablets are now erected may be burned or destroyed and though a brochure has been printed on the Tablets yet these pamphlets soon disappear and therefore in a more enduring form of a bound volume, placed in public and private Libraries, the contents at least of the tablets will be preserved for a few hundred years to come.

We will take them as they are found in the Old Town and as much as possible follow the order of my preceding History of the Streets and the growth of the City, but we must digress at the first and give the notice of the site of Hochelaga, as that Indian Village historically appears before Ville Marie. In my description of Sherbrooke Street, there is mention made of, some years' ago, finding Indian bones, arrowheads and pieces of pottery, so that it is almost definitely settled that on the plateau of Sherbrooke Street, the Indian Village stood. In Guy Street near Sherbrooke Street the tablet reads as follows:—

"Site of a large Indian village, claimed to be the town of Hochelaga, visite dby Jacques Cartier in 1535"

"Place Royale" or "La Place du Marché" now Custom House Square. has always been a most interesting spot. Here the publi

executions took place and in my account of St. Paul Street is given the execution and the only one, of a murderer, who was buried at the corner of Dorchester and Guy Streets and over whose body, The Red Cross was erected. On a tablet on the Old Custom House now the Inland Revenue Building it reads thus.

"The first public square of Montreal, 1657, "La Place du Marché"—granted by the seigneurs, 1676."

Two tablets in front of the Custom House are peculiarly interesting as they record the founding of our City. The whole proceedings are given at the commencement of this volume in the "History of Montreal" the tablets read thus.

"This site was selected and named in 1611 La Place Royal, by Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Canada;" and "near this spot, on the 18th of May, 1642, landed the founders of Montreal, commanded by Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve. Their first proceeding was a religious service."

We all know that among the first things that the founders did was building a Fort to protect themselves. It was (as all these primitive structures were) built of pickets and a few cannon were mounted on it.—

It was styled "Le Fort de Ville Marie" and stood on what is now part of (commissioners' street and near or behind the present imposing building the Federal Custom House. The street if it can be called such, is still named Fort street. The tablet thus reads:—

"Here was the first Fort of Ville Marie, first dwelling place of the founders of Ville Marie, built 1643, demolished 1648, replaced by the house of Monsieur de Callieres, 1686."

In Foundling street there is another tablet which marks the site of the residence of Governor de Callieres. At page 141 of this work in my description of McGill street will be found an interesting account of the origin of the name of the street and the grand motto of the good Sisters relative to the foundlings. The tablet reads:—

"Site of the chateau of Louis Hector de Callieres, Governor of Montreal, 1648, of New France, 1698-1703. He terminated the fourteen year's war with the Iroquois by treaty at Montreal, 1701."

Not far from the Square "Place Royale" at the extensive premises of Messrs Frothingham & Workman and on their building is a tablet which thus reads:—

"Upon this foundation stood the first Manor House of Montreal, built 1661, burnt 1822, re-built 1853. It was the Seminary of St. Sulpice from 1661 to 1712. Residence of de Maisonneuve, Governor of Montreal, and of Pierre Raimbault, Civil and Criminal Lieut.-General."

A beautiful cut of this House is given in my Book at page, 138 and I would advise my Readers to read the French note to be found on the picture.—

We have much pleasure in giving the next extract. It is from an interesting paper published lately in the Montreal "Star," and the writer will I doubt not, forgive me in making the extract. It is about the Parish Church of Montreal, and he says.

"The earliest church in Montreal was one of bark, built in the original fort. This was replaced in 1656 by the first parish church, on the north corner of the present St. Sulpice and St. Paul streets, where a tablet marks its site. In 1672 the edifice was in its turn replaced by what is now known as the old parish church, which stood across Notre Dame street on Place d'Armes.

Its picturesque belfry tower remained alone on the corner of this square for some years after the removal of the old church, but was taken down in 1840. The cut stone front, designed by King's Engineer De Lery, who erected the stone fortification walls of the city, and who also designed the Cathedral of Quebec, was, when taken down, used as a front for the Recollets Church, and after the demolition of the latter, was incorporated in the back walls of the store upon its site, where some of the pieces are still to be seen. The furniture and pictures were sent to the Church of Bonsecours, and the pulpit chairs of the Unitarian Church are made out of timbers of the towers. A tablet on the Seminary wall records the history of the second parish church."

Two tablets on the front of the Imperial Building, Place d'Armes are seen, one reads thus.—

"Near this square, afterwards named La Place d'Armes, the founders of Ville Marie first encountered the Iroquois, whom they defeated, Chomedey de Maisonneuve, killing the chief with his own hands, 30th March, 1644" The other inscription records the interesting fact that the Imperial building stands upon the second lot granted on the Island of Montreal.

On the Bank of Montreal we also find another tablet which tells us:—

"The stone fortifications of Ville Marie extended from Dalhousie Square through this site to McGill street, thence south to Commissioners street, and along the latter to the before mentioned square. Begun 1721 by Chaussegros de Lery. Demolished 1817."

The western gate of the fortifications which had replaced a smaller wall of palisades erected in 1685, stood near the corner of Notre Dame and McGill streets. The tablet reads: "By this gate Amherst took possession, 8th September, 1760, General Hall, U. S. Army, 25 officers 350 men, entered prisoners of war, 20 September, 1812."

The latter part of this tablet, a most important event in the History of Montreal, is well described in my *Panorama of Notre Dame street* at page, 79 and taken from the "Herald" of that date.

In those early days that part of Jacques Cartier Square between the Hotel de Ville and Court House was occupied by a building called The "Place des Jesuits." It was here they had their Monastery and the tablet records, that the celebrated French Historian Charlevoix resided there in these words:—

"The Pere Charlevoix, Charlevoix historian of La Nouvelle France, 1725.

Mention has already been made in this work of the tablet erected on the Court House. It recalls to ones mind the "vived picture of early times, the torturing by fire on the square of four Iroquois prisoners, who thus suffered death by a stern order of Governor Frontenac in 1698, in reprisal for the torturing of French prisoners taken by their tribes."

On the City Hall we find a tablet which connects the Square with the discoverer of Canada. It says:—

"Jacques Cartier, celebrated navigator of St. Malo. Discovered Canada and named the St. Lawrence, 1534-1535."

At the east corner of Jacques Cartier Square next to the Chateau de Ramezay stands the old store of the "Compagnie des Indes." This Association answered in the French Regime to the Hudson Bay Company of the English. Shame be it said it is now a saloon. The tablet erected here bears this fact:—

"The residence of the Hon James McGill, founder of McGill University, 1744-1813."

The Chateau de Ramezay is one of the most historic spots in Montreal. It is now a good Museum and as I have more than once been told the fine collection of "Louisburg" relics which I gave to the Museum is now one of the most attractive portions of it, with the old historic "Louisburg Bell." Let the visitor go the place where they appear and his mind will immediately revert to the period when the immortal Wolfe attacked the Fort and after hard fighting succeeded in reducing it

Opposite the City Hall or Hotel de Ville is the Chateau de Ramezay. Two tablets upon it set forth a portion of its history. The one relates to its erection, about 1705, by Claud de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal. The building after the British conquest was used for a period as a residence for the English Governors when in Montreal. The other tablet relates to 1775, and reads: "In 1775 this Chateau was the head-

quarters of the American Brigadier-General Wooster, and here in 1776, under General Benedict Arnold, the Commissioners of Congress, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll, held council."

As mentioned before, the tablet at Dalhousie Square has disappeared in the demolishing of the Civic Fire Station which was erected there and on whose side the tablet was placed, it thus reads:—

"This Square occupies the site of La Citadille, built in 1685, replacing the mill erected by Maisonneuve and Dailleboust in 1660; Royal Battery 1723. Levelled and presented to the city by Earl Dalhousie, Governor-General, 1821. Near the east corner of Notre Dame street stood the Porte St. Martin (Quebec Gate). Ethan Allan entered it a prisoner of war, 1775. This station replaced the French Arsenal, removed 1881, with the last portion of the fortification walls of 1721."

An old church, is reached by the gateway leading from Notre Dame street to the Convent of the Congregation at St. Lambert Hill.

The tablet upon it reads; "Notre Dame de Victoire, built in memory of the destruction of the fleet of Sir Hovenden Walker, on the Isle aux Oeufs, 1711."

On St. Helen street near Notre Dame a tablet reads: "Here stood until 1816, the Church and Monastery of the Recollet Fathers, 1692, in which the Anglicans from 1764 to 1789, and the Presbyterians from 1791 to 1792, worshipped." It was also the first parish church for the Irish Catholics of Montreal, from 1830 to 1847.

The Hotel Dieu St. Joseph de Ville Marie was established in 1644 by the Duchesse de Bullion. The original building was erected on St. Paul street, near Custom House Square. The tablet on the wall of the present institution reads: Hotel Dieu de Ville-Marie, founded in 1644 by Jeanne Mance. Transferred in 1861 to this land, given by Benoit and Gabriel Basset. Removal of the remains of Jeanne Mance and 178 nuns, 1861."

The Montreal College or Grand Seminary has been already described in P. S. Murphy's paper in another part of this volume with the tablets to be seen in the Towers, but on the walls there is another tablet which tells us of General Amherst and the position of his army at the time of the surrender of Montreal and the end of the French Regime.

A tablet on the summit of Mount Royal records the visit of Jacques Cartier to it in 1535. The early records say that de Maisonneuve made a pilgrimage here also bearing a cross on his shoulders, in January 1643. On the premises of Mr William Smith, near the head of Simpson street, is a tablet of interest; which reads thus. "Site of the residence of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, discoverer of the Mackenzie River, 1793, and the first European to cross the Rocky Mountains."

Let us finally, once more descend the hill and when we arrive at Ver Hall we find a tablet which reads thus on the Unitarian

Church. "Here stood Beaver Hall, built 1800; burnt 1848; mansion of Joseph Frobisher one of the founders of the North-West Company, which made Montreal for years the fur trading centre of America."

West of the Court House, there is a tablet which reads: "Here stood the first Synagogue in Canada, erected in 1777, A.M. 5557, by the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish congregation, founded 1768."

On the walls of the Congregational Convent, St. Jean Baptiste street, there is inscribed: "Congregation of Notre Dame, founded by Marguerite Bourgeoys. Convent built 1695. Jeanne LeBer lived here solitary from 1695 to 1714."

On a building at the corner of St. Peter and St. Paul streets, there is a tablet which thus reads: "Here lived Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salles 1668." He was the discoverer of the Mississippi. A tablet on Notre Dame street, just east, of St. Lambert Hill reads thus: "In 1694 here stood the house of La Mothe Cadillac, the founder of Detroit."

Another on St. Paul street, near Custom House Square, reads: "Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville; born in 1680. In company with his brother, d'Iberville, he discovered the mouths of the Mississippi, 2nd March, 1690; founded New Orleans in 1717; and was Governor of Louisiana for forty years. Died at Paris, 1768."

On the corner of Notre Dame and St. Sulpice street, a tablet tells, us thus. "Here M. de la Prairie opened the first private school in Montreal, 1683."

On St. Helen's Island a tablet is placed concerning Levis. It relates his withdrawal to that island and his burning his flags by night lest they should fall into the hands of the English.

These form a galaxy of Historical interest to every student of Montreal as well as Canadian History.



New Aldermen and Others.

Among those who have attained to the Council Board of Montreal is Mr. Ames whose short sketch appears at the description of the Y. M. C. Association Building on Dominion Square. He will be one of the most energetic aldermen of the city. He represents the rising young men of Montreal, and his immense majority is a proof of the estimation in which the fellow citizens of his ward regard him. I agree with him in toto, that there is no need for our grand city going begging to Quebec every year for this or that. Let the new Council boldly come forward and tax all the land within the city area. They may omit the Religious, Benevolent and Literary Institutions for the present, but tax all alike, all the land, every inch of ground in the city. That will produce \$75,000 or \$80,000 annually to the corporation if not more. Imagine \$40,000,000 nearly of free and exempted real estate within the city, whilst the poor man has to pay his tax on his little house, secured by the sweat of his brow. The next two years will show what pith the new council is made of, and I think the thin edge of the wedge has gone in to accomplish it. With such men as Mr. Ames and the other new men of the Council these requisite changes and necessary improvements in the city's financial affairs will receive the attention they deserve, and every well minded citizen will endorse the Council in its attempt to raise within the city, from its untaxed millions a revenue to swell the large amount requisite to keep Montreal as it should be the "Banner City of the Dominion." Mr. Ames did much in his splendid letters of "The City Below the Hill," in opening up the eyes of thousands to our social position, and he is perhaps the only one in Montreal who has tried the "Peabody" idea of homes for working men. His entrance therefore into the council, and his seat in more than one of the important committees, is a guarantee that the affairs of Montreal will not suffer in his hands, and that our "Civic Fathers"—"Patres Conscripti"—will be henceforth ever more on the watch to see that all things are administered to the satisfaction of the ratepayers and to the advancement of our city and the good of all.

ALDERMAN H. ETERS.

Mr. Eters was the successful candidate at the last election in St Lawrence Ward. His presence in the council will infuse new life in the committees in which he sits as well as in the Council in general.

He was born in Montreal in 1855 and is still a man in the prime of life. He received his education at the Montreal College School, an institution for many years presided over by the late well known Charles Nicolls, one of the best teachers the City ever had. After finishing his curriculum he entered into the present business and has continued ever since developing the same, until it is now one of the great industries of Montreal. Mr. Ekers has always been a staunch Conservative (Tory) in his politics, yet ever ready to advance everything connected with the advancement of his native City from whatever source it may spring. This is seen by his being a member of the Board of Trade. He is also a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital and a Life Member of the M. A. A. A. He is also a J. P. for the city of Montreal.

His Brewery is situated at 409 St. Lawrence Main Street where the office is, but Mr. Ekers is a busy man, and his new civic duties with those of his own ever increasing business, concentrate and take up all his time. The St. Lawrence Ward will, no doubt, find the benefit of their representative in the Council of the City.

ALDERMAN ARTHUR GAGNON.

Mr. Gagnon is another of the new Aldermen of Montreal. He was born at Laprairie and received his education at the Catholic Commercial Academy in this city. Having completed his studies he left, to enter the dry goods business. Steadily persevering, he became senior partner in the firm of Gagnon, Toussaint et Cie, of St. Lawrence Main Street. In 1880 he bought out the firm and continued until three years ago, when he sold out, and has been engaged ever since as the Treasurer for the St. Jean Baptiste Society and Accountant. Having decided to seek municipal honors he became a candidate at the last election for St. Lawrence Ward, when he was returned by a large majority.

He is also one of the young men who have lately entered the Council Chambers and he is there sure to be seen and heard in the different committees to which he belongs.

His own ward will not suffer by his having been returned. The City Council has for the next two years great work in store for the development of Montreal, and it is certain that at the beginning of the new century, the city will have well benefitted by the present council and their system to make it still more flourishing and prosperous than ever in the years gone by.

JAMES COCHRANE.

Was born in Kincardine, Scotland, 1850. He was educated first at the "Old British and Canadian School," then at the Montreal Collegiate School.

He commenced life in the employ of the Montreal Telegraph Company, rising rapidly by dint of hard work to the position of night manager and chief operator, which post he occupied for a number of years subsequently holding a similar position at Whitehall, Malone and Boston as well as in Canada, including Sydney, C. B. After gaining experience and knowledge of the world, he abandoned telegraphy, and engaged under the late John J. MacDonald, in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, being energetic and enterprising in all that he did. To Mr. Cochrane the credit belongs of having constructed the first telegraph line through the woods on the north shore of Lake Superior, between Nepigon and Dog Lake for John Ross, the manager of construction for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. About this time he rendered an important service to the country by conveying troops across the gaps during the North West Rebellion, receiving, as recognition of this valuable assistance, a letter of thanks from the Government of that day.

Upon his return to Montreal, after years of prosperity in the West he began extensive operations as a contractor. Much of the present beauty and comfort of the city streets are owing to the superiority of the methods and materials used by Mr. Cochrane in filling the contracts assumed by him. He introduced the Sicilian Rock Asphalt, and has laid over fifteen miles of it in length. The heavy rock work in St. Jean Baptiste Ward was nearly all done by him.

Mr. Cochrane takes a lively interest in all that pertains to the labour, question, evincing by the practical assistance frequently rendered by him in the furtherance of schemes which have for their object the advancement of the cause of the working man. He is a strong friend of the struggling sons of toil, and was vice-president of the Trades and Labour Council.

In politics he is Liberal. He is a Governor of the Montreal General and Notre Dame Hospitals, and of the Protestant Insane Asylum at Verdun.

J. L. ARCHAMBAULT, Q. C.

The subject of this sketch has been appointed lately to the most important position of Joint City Attorney in connection with Mr. Ethier, Q. C. He was born at Varennes 1849, and educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe. After his college career he entered as a student in the Law offices of Cartier, Pominville & Betournay, of Montreal, and in 1870 took his degree of B. C. L., at McGill University. He was admitted to the Bar July 1871, at twenty-two years of age.

Soon after his admission he entered into partnership with Hon. J. A. Chapleau (now Sir Joseph) and the late Hon. J. A. Mousseau ex-

Premier of Quebec. Afterwards he formed a partnership with W. W. Lynch (now Judge) and G. H. Bergeron, late Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons. He has been Crown Prosecutor for some years, until the late change of Government at Quebec. He was made Q. C. in 1887, when just about making his second trip to London, England, to attend an important case before the Privy Council. In his professional engagements he has not forgotten Literature, as his articles have appeared in many periodicals. He has never entered the vexed arena of politics but devoted himself always to his profession hence, Montreal may rely on his ability and research when called upon to defend her interests in the Courts.



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Old Signs and Signboards of Montreal.

"At last the order has gone forth that the signs and signboards of Montreal shall be no more—at least they shall be no more as they have been—every man's sign protruding horizontally from the shop or store which it represents, and all together forming a complete labyrinth of various signs to the utter extinction of symmetry or design of the beauty of the street. It has taken Montrealers a long time to come to this understanding. The two greatest cities on the earth, viz: London and Paris, first gave the order for street signs to be placed on the houses they represent and not to portrude into the street. It is now 135 years since the French capital took the lead and London followed in 1761. M. de Sartines, Lieutenant of Police, ordered that "in a month's time from the publication of the act, all signboards in Paris and its suburbs were to be fixed against the walls of the houses and not to project more than four inches, including the border, frame or other ornaments; also, the signposts and sign-irons were to be removed from the streets and thoroughfares, and a passage cleared." In the *Daily News* of date 1761 we find this item of information: "The signs in Duke's Court, St. Martin's Lane, were all taken down and affixed to the houses." But as every old custom dies hard, so, in London, it took to the year 1773 till the last of these signs in Marylebone and Whitecross street was taken down. The Commissioners-by-Law were ordered to clear all obstructions. Not only had the signs and their supports and posts to go, but all balconies, spouts and gutters had also to disappear. What a blessed thing for the pedestrians of Montreal, if this could be carried out regarding the spouts and gutters. Let the Corporation add to their improvements a by-law for the ordering of all these spouts and gutters to be carried to the back of the houses or in some way to prevent the water running over the foot pavements. In London, in the suburbs, even to this day, in spite of all these acts, some signs and signposts, in all their ancient splendor, are to be seen. At the time when the sign posts were removed, the Londoners began to pave their streets with Scotch granite blocks and to show how long they last, we can see these original streets so paved at the present day. This paving of the streets gave occasion to the following epigram:

"The Scottish new pavement well deserves our praise
To the Scotch we're obliged, too, for mending our ways,
But this we can never forgive, for they say
As that they have taken our posts all away."

Now let us give a history of signs from the earliest records and we will find that it is not only interesting but valuable to the student of Ancient as well as Modern History. In all the Oriental cities such as Constantinople, Cairo, Alexandria, Damascus, Aleppo, and many others, the different trades are confined to the different streets, that is, you will find all the silk embroiderers, all the dealers in drugs and perfumes confined to certain streets or to certain rows in the bazaars and *wekalehs*. Each class has its own quarter, where in little open shops, the merchant sits enthroned on a low counter, generally smoking his pipe or drinking coffee in the style characteristic of the Mussulman. Every one knows just where to go for a particular article, and when he gets there he can see at a glance what each man has to sell, and therefore signboards here would be of no use. When we look into the way of the ancient Egyptians, we find just the same. They thought that any sign was superfluous; their goods which they exposed for sale, they considered were sufficient to attract the buyer's eye. But, in the latter ages of Egyptian history, they, too, felt that a sign was something, and Sir Gardiner Wilkinson tells us that they sometimes made "inscriptions denoting the trade with the emblem which indicated it," but it was only occasionally that they did so. All that is made known to us of this subject among the ancient Greeks is very meagre and indefinite. There are, however, certain Greek writers who make frequent allusions to signs and signboards. Aristophanes, Lucien, the poet, and other writers speak of them, showing that they were not unknown to the ancient Greeks. The philosopher Aristotle, who was the tutor of Alexander the Great, says in his 18th *Problematum* (translated in English: "As with the things drawn above the shops, which, though they are small, appear to have breadth and depth." Athenæus says: "He hung the well-known sign in front of his house." None, however, of these Greek writers tells us what these signs were, whether they were painted or carved, or the natural object, so that we are left entirely in the dark, and not much enlightened by Greek history. It is with the Romans, however, that we begin to get light. In ancient Rome, the Eternal City, some of the streets derived their names from the signs in them. In the *Esquiliæ*, for instance, there was a street called "*Vicus Ursi Pileati*"—(the street of the Bear with the Hat on). They almost always put a bush at the door as the sign of a tavern, and hence we derive our own sign and the old proverb "Good wine needs no bush." Again, they placed an *ansa*, or handle of a pitcher to denote a post-house, and afterwards these places where posting and horses could be procured were called *Ansæ*. Have we not seen in Montreal the same idea? How often is there to be observed a small whisp of straw tied to the end of a stick, and protruding from some

shop door or yard gate to denote that there the buyer can get all he wants in food for horses and cattle. The Romans also had painted signs. This is quite evident from various authors. The celebrated Phædrus, the Fable writer, says, (translated in English.)

When the rats were conquered by the army of the weasels (a story which we see painted on the taverns.)

Horace also says in his 2nd Book of Satires VII. "I admire the position of the men that are fighting, painted in red and black, as if they were really alive." Cicero says in his "De Oratore": "Now I will show you how you are, to which he answered, 'Do please.' Then I pointed with my finger towards the cock painted on the signboard of Marius, the Chimberin, on the New Forum, distorted, with his tongue and hanging cheeks. Everybody began to laugh." The paintings on these signboards were not elaborate, pretty much what we see on those of our own at the present day. However, some of the most famous painters have deigned to paint for a signboard, both in England and France. Let me mention a few. A beautiful sign of Shakespeare, which formerly hung in Drury Lane, cost a J. T. Smith £500 sterling, which sum the painter Clarkson received for it. Samuel Wale, R. A., painted a celebrated flagstaff and others, but his best was a whole length of Shakespeare about five feet high for another tavern in Drury Lane. It was surrounded by a massive gilt frame, but did not long continue hanging for the act of Parliament compelled it to be taken down. It was sold for a trifle to a broker at whose door it stood for years till it was wholly destroyed by wind and weather. There are some good examples of these signboards to be seen in the South Kensington Museum. Sign painting then (as it is still) was an important branch of employment, and gave work to men who made it their profession. The "Great Professors" occasionally painted a sign "for a freak." Hogarth stands at the head of these. Richard Wilson, R. A., painted the "Three Loggerheads," which name was given to the village to this day. Morland painted several; Ibetson and David Cox and the elder Crowe all painted signboards and Harlow was obliged to paint a view of Queen Charlotte for the payment of a bill he had run up at Epsom. A story is told of this painting. Underneath he put the initials, T. L., for Sir Thomas Laurence, the celebrated painter. When the latter heard of it "he got into a terrible rage, and said, if Harlow were not a scoundrel, he would kick him from one street's end to the other; upon which Harlow very coolly remarked that "when Sir Thomas should make up his mind to it, he hoped he would choose a short street." The great Millais who so lately died also condescended to sign painting. He did a St. George and Dragon, with grapes round it. There are few who have not done so. Some of the greatest of ancient painters have also painted signs etc. Correggio painted "The Mule and the Mule

teer," now in the Sutherland collection. Generally speaking however, these signs were not of first class order, so that the Historian Pliny is correct when he tells us in his Natural History (first, stating that Lucius Munius was the first in Rome who affixed a picture to the outside of a house) that "after this I find that they were commonly placed on the Forum (the market place of Rome). Hence that joke of Crassus, the orator." On the Forum was also that of an old shepherd, with a staff, concerning which a German legate, being asked at how much he valued it, answered that "he would not care to have such a man given to him as a present, even if he were real and alive" What renders all these extracts true are the signs and signboards which have come down to us from the wonderful excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii. These two cities, as all the world knows, were destroyed by a terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the year A. D. 79. "All things that the inhabitants did not carry away were found just as they were left, and covered by the scoria and ashes of the volcano, and amongst a thousand and one different articles and effects now rescued from oblivion not the least interesting are the signboards of the ancient inhabitants of Italy. We find that a few were painted, the paint being just as fresh as 1800 years ago. Generally their signs were made of terracotta or stone, and let in to, so to speak, the pillars at each side of the shop door. Among them we find a goat as the sign of a dairy where milk was sold. A mule driving a mill was the sign of a baker, and as boys in ancient Pompeii required the rod at school as they do now in Montreal we find at the door of a schoolmaster the sign of a boy getting a good birching. Drinking places in all ages have been about the same, and their signs are similar no matter what country or age of the world's history. We find that in Pompeii a public-house keeper had two slaves represented above his door carrying an amphora (a large cask). This is exemplified in our own "Two jolly brewers carrying a tun slung on a pole," very often seen in England as a public house sign. A wine merchant of this city had a sign of Bacchus, the god of wine, pressing the juice of a bunch of grapes into a cup. We find signs of the anchor, the ship, and the chequers. In Herculaneum, a shoemaker had a fine sign. A beautiful cupid carrying a pair of shoes or ladies' sandals, one on his head and the other in his hand. As years rolled on we find that in Rome signs were sculptured on the tombs in the catacombs and the method in the Middle Ages of punning on a name can also be seen here. For instance, the grave of Dracontius bears a dragon; that of Onager, a wild ass; Umbricius, a shady tree; Leo, a lion; and a lady of the name of Porcula, a pig. When the Romans conquered Britain they introduced their manners and customs among our old forefathers, and after they had completely left the island these customs remained. Hence we find their favorite tavern sign of a bush

frequently taken by the Britons for the same purpose. When the age of chivalry arrived, coats of arms, crests and badges were assumed as signs by shopkeepers and inns. Hence arose such as "The Red Lion," "The Blue Lion," "The Red Rose," "The White Rose," and a thousand others. In old England, where education was then at a low ebb everything tangible to the eye was taken as signs. Thus a large knife showed a cutler's shop and as at the present day, a huge pair of shears, a tailor's, and a hand for a glover. These signs are seen in Montreal. As luxury increased, however, and several shops of the same kind vied with each other in attracting custom, then something more than the simple signs heretofore used was requisite. At this time reading was still confined to a few and it was therefore necessary that objects should be placed before the public to enable them to know the different commodities sold in the different shops. Then, again, as most persons could not even read the large letters of the merchant's name, they employed symbols to facilitate their advertising. Thus a store keeper of the name of Harebottle employed the figure of a hare and that of a bottle to make his name intelligent to the non-readers who passed his door; so one of the name of Cox, put up two figures of two cocks. As soon as these more elaborate signs became general, then each one vied with his neighbor in making quaintness one of the desiderata and costliness another. The wind and rain being powerful enemies to the preservation of the sign, it became the interest of the proprietor to elaborate to the utmost the iron work by which it was suspended, and hence we find ornamentalations which would do credit to work for the interior of some cathedral. Independent of all this, there were (as at the present day in Montreal, against the by-law, too,) many who simply suspended at their doors some prominent article of their trade. One of the oldest signs is the Golden Fleece, or rather Sheep also the Globe. The Montreal globes were very unornamental. One or two might be gilt, but in London a favorite one was a man with his head and arm or sometimes both arms through the upper part of the globe. It represented the motto "Help me through this world." Then again, two kinds of lyres or harps respectively, are seen the Irish and the mythological. These signs were always taken by sellers of music and musical instruments. The Admiral which so long appeared with his sextant above the door of a well known optician in Notre Dame street has disappeared. I would suggest, as the Londoners look with some degree of astonishment at the grotesque figures of ancient signs and signboards now in South Kensington Museum, that those interested in such things collect the most important and place them in safe keeping till we have a public museum such as all cities of this size have. But what will become of all our Punches and Indians who have figured so

long at the doors or above them of cigar and tobacco sellers, where will that wonderful female bonnet, and near to it the enormous hoop shirt, go? I find that certain spots of the city were more given to these protruding signs than other parts. One locality had no less than eight mighty globes, all in the short distance of about 300 yards. Then look to the great army of pestles and mortars everywhere. The elaborate pictures of hearses drawn by coalblack horses for the marital or of the snowywhite ponies for children must disappear. So must the Golden Lion and mighty teapot, the huge cannister for coffee and the heavy gilt hammer. What was a necessity a hundred years ago is now a farce in directing any one to find a particular shop or store. We have not very many coats of arms in Montreal as signs, but those we have must give place to another situation. One, however, will still remain, and that is the Royal Arms. When we enter any place belonging to Her Majesty we many be sure to see "The Lion and the Unicorn," that is the sign which enfolds all. Another sign which is hoped will soon give way to something more common-sense is the gilt tooth, sometimes of such proportions that one would think it would or should have belonged to either the Emims or Zuzims of old. It shows where teeth can be extracted. In an old almanac of 1813 I find there were only five who attended to this department of medicine in Montreal, and they are called "*Seigneurs et Aracheurs des Dents*." There are two signs which we see in every city—the three balls of the pawnbroker. "My Uncle," and the striped pole of the barber. The origin of these signs is given: The three balls are taken from the lower part of the coat-of-arms of the Dukes of Medici, from whose states and from Lombardy nearly all the early bankers came. These capitalists also advanced money on valuable goods, and hence gradually became pawnbrokers. These bankers had their little stalls in these Italian Cities, and when one of these (like some merchants of the present day) could not redeem their pledges, his stall was taken away or as they said then "*banco rotto*," hence arose the term a "bankrupt." Let us now see why the barber's pole is painted red and white. These poles date from the time when barbers also practised bloodletting or phlebotomy. When a patient had to be bled he was made to hold on to the pole with his hands in order to make the blood flow more freely. We can see this in more than one illuminated MS. As the pole was, of course, liable to be stained with blood, it was painted red. When not in use the barbers were in the habit of suspending it outside of their shop with a white linen cloth twisted round it—hence came the two colors. In latter times and in Montreal, we see red and white, black and white, and red, white and blue poles. The barbers were called surgeon barbers. The two professions became separate in 1715.

Many do not know that Dean Swift penned the following for a barber's sign:

"Rove not fron. pole to pole, but step in here,
Where nought excells the shaving, but the beer."

We see often a large barrel made the sign of the shop where beer is sold, and a beaver always represents a hat store. The tall hat was called a beaver, and the pelt was that of the beaver, hence the name. The red or colored umbrella is the invariable sign of the maker of that article. Umbrellas were brought into fashion by Hanway, the philanthropist, about the end of the eighteenth century. Before this time a cloak was the only protection during a shower. Hanway was the first man who ventured to walk the streets of London with an umbrella over his head. After doing so for a quarter of a century he saw them common enough. A big hat was often seen in Montreal as the sign for a hatter, and if one studied these signs he could get at their age from their shape. It is curious to note, not only in signs and their names, but also in everything else, how corrupted the name gets and after long usage takes the bastard name and not the original. We see this in such names in our own country as "Susan Mary" for Sault Sainte Marie, "Petticoat" for Petite Cote, and many others, and in names of places, etc., in England it is just the same. We find it in the words "Rottenrow" in London, and in the "Bell Savage" for la Belle Sauvage. We see it in the sign "The Bull and Mouth," which means Boulogne Mouth; in the sign "Shovel and Boot," which in all probability was "The Shovel and Boat," a sign often seen on canals, "The Axe and Bottle" evidently was originally the Battle Axe.

No doubt when all the signs and signboards disappear the streets will look bleak and barren for some time. How silent it will feel at midnight, especially when the wind blows, and there are no signs to shake and creak on their hinges? What a difficulty in finding out the shops one wants to go to, and how, above all, mostly everybody, and especially the old people, will grumble at the innovation.

Again I would call on those who are taking, or about to take down, their signs or signboards, that they should attend to my suggestion and send the best and also the oldest to some museum like the Natural History Museum, the Chateau Ramezay, the McGill College, or to one of the French clubs, to be kept there, so that Montrealers of the year 2000 may see what curious things their old forefathers used in inducing the citizens to come to their shops to buy, or to their hotels to stay.

A Phantasmagoria of Citizens' Names of Montreal.

All the names mentioned here, and beginning with a capital letter are really names of some one or other of the inhabitants of our City. Let any one try what I have done and they will find that a very large amount of labor has been expended on even this conglomeration. One living in a large city does not know how many curious names are found therein. This will help to clear up the mist of those parties and perhaps make them think that their family name is *something* after all. I have divided the list into several different parts, and all the names of any particular class go together, of course some of the capitals commencing lines do not represent families.

But one of all the months inscribed is Sene,
"The merry month of May,"—when all is Green ;
For Spring has come after Long, Frost, and Snow,
And ice and cold have gone, as they must go ;
And Winter's, Gale, and storm which carried cold
Have disappeared as in the Daze of old,
And Summer's ray, brings health and happiness,
And all—the goodness of the Lord, do bless.

Of Scripture names, a number here we trace
Adam and Eve, the first of human race,
Abel is also seen and likewise Kane,
But for the name of Seth we search in vain,
Abraham, Isaac, Israel, now appear,
The sons of Jacob, Judah, Levi, Dan are here ;
And his two younger sons are also Sene,
Joseph, and Benjamin, the loved I ween,
Amos, the prophet—patriarch Job, then he
Who led the people from their captivity ;
Moses, Saul, Sampson, Samuel, David's son
Solomon, Daniel, and yet we are not done,

For Mathew, Lucas, John and Paul, are found
 And Thomas, Andrew, Peter, James, then bound
 We o'er the holy Land, to Jordan, River,
 And thus from Scripture, names, we now must sever

Of common names indeed we have our fill,
 Richard and Thom, Jack, Duncan, Jacks and Bill,
 Robert and William, Henry, Dick and Gill,
 Johns, Frank and Hughes, Jacques, Jones and Matt, and Will.

Plant, on the Mountain, Forest, Hill or Glen,
 The Box, Beech, Ash, Hickory, Bark, and then
 Oakes, Cherry, Pear, Briere, Perry, Birch and Vine,
 Olive, the Rose, or Rue, then Moss and Ferns and Pine;
 There's Pease, Thorn, Millet, Wood, Brush, Oates, Heath,
 A Root, of Bush, Herb, Moore, or Fenn, or Haugh, beneath
 The Lily, fair and Gourd, with Rice, Mace, Date.

No south is here but there is a Southgate;
 The North, is here, and there are West, and East,
 Both Pope and Cardinal, Bishop, Dean, Monk, Priest,
 And Church, and Kirk, and Cross, and Clerk I ween,
 Sexton with Keys, Bell, Books, at Hand, are Sene
 Whilst Elder, Deacon, Canon, Hood, come so fast,
 That all the cleric titles soon are past.

There's Childs and Mann, there's Baby and there's Sonne,
 But father, mother, brother, sister, none.

"Light, as a Feather," this adage is here,
 And Bland, and Wand, and Duff, and Tuff, appear;
 Here Fish, and Nish, and Hodge, and Dodge, are Sene
 And Budge, and Mudge, and Sait, Wait, Steen and Geen,
 Soly, and Joly, with Wight, and Wright, and Bright,
 Ulley, and Sealley, Tardy, Hardy, Foster, and Knight,
 Brooke, Cooke and Tooke, with Sport, and Short, and Ray,
 Hay, Jay, and Wray, and Lay, and Kay, and Bray.

Of titles, King, Queen, Noble, Prince, and Earl,
 A Duke, a Lord, the Diamond, but no pearl;
 Savage, Clement, Gentle, with a Comb. and Brush,

Of birds Swan, Sparrow, Swallow, Cook, no thrush,
 A Drake and Duck, a Kyte, Hawke, Nightingale,
 A Pigeon, Parrot, both in Martin, Dale ;
 A Dorkin and the Coxe, an Egg, from hen,
 In Moore, or Forest, is seen a Stork or Wren,
 Where Quail, and Heron, we hear the Peacock, cry
 The Crane Sandpiper, Swift and Wildgoose fly,

And where on Birks or Brays, the Robins sing,
 Goslings, in Woods, do show the approach of Spring.

From Bird, to metals and we now behold
 Iron, Steel and Silver, no lead but Guinea, Gold ;
 A Beau, for ev'ry Belle, a Coffin, Case,—here come
 With Major, Knight, the Fyfe, Harp, Horn and Drum.

Of animals, there's Wolf, Fox, Catt, and Mair,
 The Badger, Lion, Tiger, Beaver, Bear,
 No sheep but Lamb—no cow but Bull, is here.
 No deer, but Hart and Roe—no goat but Kidd appear ;
 Hare, Burroughs, deep from Bullock, in the Field,
 And to the Gunn. of Hunter, will not yield.

In fish, we see Pyke, Salmon, Doré, Roach,
 For the Law says no Fisher, these must poach.
 Foote, Head, Brow, Hand, and Lippe and Legge, we see.
 No other Parton, Mann's, anatomy ;
 Colier, the Coleman, brings now all his Coals.
 And Empeys, down his load at Mr. Bowles ;
 Wallace and Bruce, the glorious chiefs are here,
 And Cramp and Camp, and Smart. Dart, now appear ;

Of curious names if we now wish to seek,
 These Yelle, Fell, Pell, Fatt, Hatt, Watt, Feck and Meek,
 And Routh, and Raynes, and Baynes, and Sleep, and Bold,
 Barr, Farr, Carr, Marr and Parr, we too behold,
 No leather but there's Hides, there's Bacon, and there's Hogg,
 Goode, Dowd, who has no pride, with Moll and Begg,
 Dragon and Leach, Fowler, Owler, Lynn, and Flynn,

Pacey, and Stacey, Riley and Wiley, Purse, and Quinn,
 Hineks, Wincks and Jinks, Pow, Purr, and Riggs,
 Bagg, Dagg and Ragg, and Spragg, and Wiggs and Biggs,
 There's Short, and Long, and Dodge, Hodge, Frost, Kold, Snow,
 Stark, Bark, and Park, there's "Burke and Hare," and Low,
 And Baird and Caird, and Ball, and Call and Fall,
 And Dodd, and Todd, we see with Wall and Hall,
 There's Nish and Nash, there's Boy and Noy, Towie, Sleet,
 Webb, Walsh and Watts, and Ass, with Horseman, Fleet,
 There's Silverman, and Silverstone, and Silverwood all three,
 And Golden, Goldstein, Goldb'eet, Goldbag, on the Lee,
 There's Ironside and Copperthwait, there's Starnes, Barnes and Dunn,
 We Hope the Beer is Cool, says Sonne, and Munn and Lunn,
 Codd, Dodd, and Todd, and Ruff and Tuff and Cuff,
 Plow, Pick and Peck, and Gurd, Bott, Holt, and Huff,
 There's Runk and Rorke, Shield, Sword, Spear, Roy,
 With Hess, and Ness, and Marks, and Parks, Topps, Toy,
 There's Goodhugh, and Goodyear, and also a Goodbody,
 There's Peterson and Patterson, but there is no tomnoddy ;
 Dame, Trott is here, and her most famous Catt,
 The Best, to Cater for a sly mouse or Ratte,
 They all send out with Croll, and Kell and Well,
 And Swail, and Baile, with Pell and Tell and Yelle,
 Like Band of Singer, or like wild Ass, Bray,
 Or roar of Bull, heard in the Spring, in May.

Of occupations many are, we look,
 A Barber, Baker, Carter, Smith and Cook,
 Taylor, Wright, Carpenter, Glover for glovemaker,
 Sawyer, Sadler, Cooper, Falconer, Nurse, and Baker,
 Boxer and Fuller, Farmer, Slater, Dyer, we see,
 Mason, and Gardiner, Cutler, for cutlery,
 Shepherd and Shearer, Surveyer, Miller for Mills,
 Potter and Porter, Brewer, Clerk, joiner for Sills,
 An Archer, Hunter, is seen over Field and Flood,
 O'er Sands and Water, but there is no blood ;
 Spriggins, and Wiggins, we have Stark and Park,
 With Briggs and Wiggs, and Larkin, but no lark,

Castle on Cliff, a Couch in lonely Glen,
A Gate, a Locke for Chambers, there's Quill, no pen,
No Quires, for Church, but Singer and their Song,
These are all names that to the Kirk, belong,
If we now turn to countries, we find again,
England and Ireland, Holland, Greece and Spain,
English and Irish, Norman, Finn, Frank, France,
With whom the Scott, and Welsh, of Wales, ay, broke a lance,
Rome, York and Manchester, Peebles, and Ayer,
Over the land are scattered here and there,
Of color, Red, White, and Black, and Brown and Green,
There's Gray, and Grey, no purple here is Sene ;
Whether in the Street, or in the Lane, we be,
A Flint, Rock, Stone, for certain we will see,
And May, that be the copestone of the ome,
Rising above the brightest Spott our Home.



Concluding Remarks.

Various changes have taken place whilst this work has been going through the Press. Our esteemed Mayor Wilson-Smith Esqr. has fulfilled his term of office and Raymond Prefontaine Esqr. Q.C., M.P. has been by acclamation placed in the Mayor's chair and is now "His Honor the Mayor of Montreal." Several of the Aldermen of 1896-7 have resigned and others have been elected in their place. Death has been very sparing of the Patrons of the Book, none having joined the great majority during the past five months. The Civic Bill has passed the Legislature and it remains to the new Council to inaugurate a system which will place Montreal on such a footing that she will in future be more enabled to regulate her own affairs and to extend her borders so as to include all the neighboring municipalities, if not the whole Island itself.

It remains with the new Council to adopt such measures that the interests of the city will be the paramount and first idea in all their By-laws and Regulations, so that our grand City, the first in wealth in the Dominion will be the Banner City of Canada. It has been thrown up to Montrealers by Torontonians that our wealthy citizens are not so generous as those of the City of Toronto. The many pictures in this book of public places raised by Montreal gifts of private citizens or of those only spoken of, refute this charge, and stand as a public recognition of generous minds and hearts. To mention one would be to mention a long list of Educational Establishments, Literary and Club Buildings, Hospitals and Asylums, and many other monuments of their forethought and generosity. Perhaps there is not a city of the same size which can boast of such a variety and number of such Institutions, at least we beat Toronto a thousand fold, but still for Montreal's teeming thousands—there is yet room for many more such like Institutions.

Regarding the variety of pictures, I may state that those that appear of public Buildings were loaned to me at once by those interested in the same—or they paid for a cut being made. Some public Buildings will be missed. The fault is not mine but of those whom I requested to send in the cuts of their Churches, Colleges and Establishments. Conspicuous among such are the English Cathedral and Trinity Church, in

Viger Square, St. James' Cathedral, Church of the Gesu, and St. Patrick's Church, Laval University and the High School, the Parish Church, Place d'Armes, and some of the Convents. However, almost all these Institutions have been so frequently placed in Histories, Guides and Descriptions of Montreal in the past, that the great number of new views in my Book will be accepted as a step in the right direction.

A number of these have never appeared in a book of this kind on Montreal before and they add to the value of the work.

As regards the variety of cuts—one may say that a uniform kind would have better illustrated the Book. Let him who thinks so, just try to do otherwise than I have done. In a Book of Biography like my last *Gazetteer*—published a few years ago—each photo-portrait was the basis of a beautiful photo-graveur. In this work it might also have been the same, if the great expense of doing so had not been in the way. Besides, those who sent cuts of their different buildings or of some Historical event, wished them to appear just as the cut they sent would produce—hence has arisen such a diversity of pictures in the volume.

In concluding my labors I find after every care, there have crept in a few typographical errors. These will easily be detected and corrected. If the reading of the one thousand and one different items of interest and History will give my readers the satisfaction I have derived from its compilation, the labor has not been in vain. Much research and trouble have been expended in the work of compilation and every one will admit that it is the only work which contains the complete record of the City in the letter press and cuts from its inception to the present day. I thank here (as I did others in the Preface) all who have helped me in giving plates to illustrate the work and who have so kindly subscribed for one or more copies, thus enabling me to bring it out.

As this will certainly be the last Book on Montreal published in this Century, and as none of us can have any idea of what the progression of the 29th Century will bring forth, I close these remarks by stating that for nearly fifty years the writer has been issuing Books on General History, Geography, English Literature and especially on the City of Montreal, his adopted home, and for each and every Work he has always received the hearty approval and support of the citizens, for which, and the measure of patronage vouchsafed to this "his last Bantam" he writes: "THANKS."

An Educational Centenary.

A good deal has been written and spoken about our Public Schools. Has it ever struck those in connection with our educational system in Montreal, that the year 1887 was the *centenary* of the establishment and introduction of English education and English schools into this city of Montreal, but such is the case, nevertheless?

Just exactly 100 years ago we find in the presentment of the Grand Jury of the Court of King's Bench, that they had received a communication from a Mr. Nelson, a teacher of Three Rivers, asking if sufficient patronage would be granted to him if he should remove his school from Three Rivers to Montreal. The Grand Jury recommended his communication to the Governor, and that the Government allowance be granted to him, and promised that patronage would be given him, as the want of an English school was much felt in Montreal.

This is the substance of their presentment, and on the strength of it Mr. Nelson removed his school from Three Rivers to Montreal. Who was this Mr. Nelson? He was the father of Dr. Wolfred Nelson and Dr. Robert Nelson, two names famous in the troubles of 1837 and 1838.

Is it not a curious coincidence that the Jubilee of English education in Montreal should have been the year (1837) of the accession of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to the Throne of England, and that two of the chief patriots of the rebellion of 1837-8, should have been the sons of him who is the father and the founder of English Education in this metropolitan city of the Dominion—and stranger still, that when the centennial of that education arrived it was also the jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign, and also the jubilee year for the free and independent election and self government procured to us by the patriots of 1837-38—by what they then did. Nay, more than this, that there was over the Province of Quebec, then called Lower Canada, and where the twelve patriots shed their blood and died for their native land, a Liberal Government at the Queen's Jubilee and at her Diamond Jubilee also a Liberal Government which seems to have indeed risen on the buried ashes of these twelve noble men who suffered in the Liberal cause, and in this Golden Jubilee year, uniting all classes and nationalities, and doing justice to all creeds and causes thereby not only carrying out the sentiments of the patriots of 1837, but also those of the prophetic seer in Holy Writ, where he explains, "The liberal deviseth liberal things and by liberal things shall he stand." May the above fall a thousand fold on the present Liberal Government of Quebec, and may the leader of it, as the old prophet says stand, as he is so much entitled to do.

J. D. B.

A Scene in Craig Street and the Champ de Mars.

Whenever I pass up Gosford Street and by what is now a vinegar factory it recalls to my memory one of the greatest funerals that ever took place in Montreal, from the Garrison Chapel, that of General Wyndham, the Commander of H. M. Troops, then in Canada. Only one other General had ever died in Montreal, so far as I know, General Durham buried in the Papineau Burying Ground. The funeral of General Wyndham was peculiarly interesting, not only because he was one of the heroes of Lucknow, and previous to that of Sebastapol, but because it was attended by Prince Arthur and other notables. In reading the account I wrote of the circumstance, one will see how many of the officers mentioned have passed over to the great majority, and that few of our Montreal superior officers then present are now to the fore.

On the day of the General's funeral, according to orders, the whole of the troops in garrison paraded on Craig Street with arms reversed, and winter clothing.

Long before the appointed hour, 2 p. m., a great crowd had gathered on Craig Street and on the Champ de Mars. Very few of the spectators except the military officers and friends of the deceased were allowed to enter the Chapel.

The coffin which contained the remains of the illustrious General was enveloped by the Union Jack, and on it was placed his hat and sword and wreaths of immortelles. In the front pew were seated the chief mourners, Mr. Wyndham, his son, Surgeon Major Smith, Captains Henderson and Hare. H. R. Highness, Prince Arthur, sat immediately behind in the next pew in company with Colonel Hamilton, R. E., and Colonel McNeil representing Sir John Young, Governor General, and not far from them were Colonel Brydges, of the G. T. R. Brigade, and Colonel T. Lyman, and many others of the staff and volunteers.

The pall-bearers were Colonel Martindale, R. E., Colonel Osborne Smith, D. A. G. M., Colonel Gibbon, Colonel Wolseley, D. A. G. M., Inspector General McGee, Colonel Lord Russel, Lieut.-Colonel Harwood, D. A. G. M., Lieut.-Colonel Fielden, 60th Rifles, and Colonel Dyde, Commandant.

The Clergymen present were the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, Senior Garrison Chaplain, Rev. J. D. Borthwick, Junior Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Balch, the Rev. Dr. Wright, and the Rev. E. Wood.

At the conclusion of the Church service the body was borne out on the shoulders of six men of the Rifle Brigade, and placed upon a gun carriage drawn by six horses. Thirteen minute guns from Captain Gore's Battery were fired previous to the departure and after ceasing firing the Artillery took their departure in front of the cortege, and the procession moved along Craig Street up St. Lawrence to Mount Royal Cemetery, in the following order: The Rifle Brigade, the Clergy in separate conveyance, the hearse, before which was led by an orderly, the General's horse, chief mourners, officers of the staff, militia and volunteer officers, regular officers, and H. R. Highness, Prince Arthur.

The streets were lined the whole distance with great crowds of spectators listening to the beautiful music of the Rifle Brigade Band.

When the procession arrived at the cemetery the Artillery took up a position on the left and unlimbered, the Rifle Brigade halted, lined the Avenue, with arms reversed, allowing the procession to pass on to the vault. Here the remainder of the burial service was read by the two Chaplains, the writer repeating these solemn words over the coffin "As our hope is this our brother doth,"

At the conclusion the battery fired a salute of thirteen guns, the body was borne into the vault and all was over.

Among those who also took part in the ceremony were Lieut.-Col. Bolton, Col. Thackwell, A. G., Lieut.-Col. Earle, Lieut.-Col. Bacon, B. M. M., Col. David, Lieut.-Col. Routh, Major Hickson, (afterwards Sir Joseph), Hugh Allan, Esq., (afterwards Sir Hugh), Hon. Gideon Ouimet, Ed. Carter, M. P. P., Rev. J. Dumoulin, (now Bishop of Niagara), Rev. Canon Bancroft, Rev. Canon Bond, (now Bishop of Montreal), Hon. John Young and many others.

What changes have taken place since that day. Prince Arthur is now Duke of Connaught, Colonel Wolseley is now Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. Thackwell, Earle, David, Hugh Allan, Bancroft, John Young, Ed. Carter, Colonel Gore, Sir John Young, Governor General, Colonel McNeil, Colonel Dyde, Dr. Balch, Colonel Brydges, (and there may be others) have all passed away, and of the thousands who then saw a General's funeral for the first time, thousands lie in the Mount Royal Cemeteries.

REMINICENCES

— OF —

CERTAIN STREETS.

Our Soldiers' Graves.

Not long ago I visited the Island, and was pained to see that, just at the place where slumber Britain's dead, all the merrymaking goes on. It is indeed a desolate looking place, and strangely out of keeping with its surroundings. When I saw it, it brought vividly to my mind the last burial of the last British soldier who was interred within the little cemetery. I will give here a record of that funeral, at which time, I was Chaplain in Montreal of Her Majesty's troops.

"Burial of a Soldier of the Red River Expedition—In connection with the above it may be interesting to the readers of the *Church Herald*, to know of the last Imperial military funeral which took place in Montreal previous to the final departure of all Her Majesty's troops.

A young man, one of the Red River Expedition, died about a fortnight ago from disease contracted in the well-regulated and famous Canadian expedition. As all the troops had been sent to Quebec, except one hundred men, and the old burial ground of the Papineau Road was completely filled, it was ordered that he should be buried on St. Helen's Island. The weather was very tempestuous, and a heavy snowstorm was falling at the time. On account of it, no men were allowed to go over in the garrison boat, save the boatmen and one or two others to assist. The coffin lay in the stern of the boat, with the officer in command on one side, and the chaplain to officiate on the other, and thus was rowed to his long resting place. The last of Her Imperial Majesty's troops, which in all probability will ever be quartered in Montreal. On arriving on the Island and at the grave, it was found that there were no ropes to lower the coffin, and by placing one end of a board in the grave and the coffin on it, gradually withdrawing it and tying a muffer of one of the men round the other end, the coffin was slowly lowered into its last resting place.

Why have our Protestant Committee for Mount Royal Cemetery consented to deliver up the Papineau Road burying ground to the Corporation of Montreal—a largely Roman Catholic corporation—to make, as is supposed, a public square of it? What earthly use is there in Papineau Road of a public square? There are fields enough all round unbuilt on, and no necessity for such.

As I buried the last soldier in the little cemetery on St. Helen's Island, so I did in Papineau Road burying ground; and when I saw the

ground thrown on his coffin supposed that the spot would be held sacred. We Canadians have been greatly benefitted by the troops when they were here, and we all were glad enough of their protection at times like '60 and '70, and even in earlier times, as well as the Trent affair. And I consider it as giving up a sacred trust on the part of the Mount Royal Protestant cemetery trustees to hand over this spot for such a ridiculous purpose as is intended. I do hope public feeling will be aroused, that the desecration will never take place, and that a memorial will be sent to the War office anent it. As a representative of Her Majesty's troops, and one who had a good deal to do with this burying ground for eight years, I protest against its being ruthlessly broken into and the monuments and gravestones and the bones of warriors there interred removed.

J. D. B.



Fuel for Montreal.

The following letter written by me in the Montreal "Star" March 1872—the year of the terrible scarcity of fuel in Montreal is worthy of preservation, with the remarks of that paper.

One of the finest sights that the Streets of Montreal ever witnessed was that same year when to help the poor of all nationalities and denominations, that large hearted "Apostle of the North" Mgr. (Father Labelle) arrived in Montreal with some hundreds of sleighs, all loaded with wood for the Corporation to distribute to the freezing poor. If the good Father had never done anything more in his public life, this act commended him to the estimation of all but we can also see at page 196 in the History of the C. P. R.—what his acts were then. Many a poor widow's eyes were wet with thanks and orphans made warm by his timely and kind aid as well of the action taken of my suggestion and St. Helen Island's trees—The Spring of 1872 was a very inclement and cold one and March was one of the coldest months of that winter.

"In the present dreadful scarcity of fuel, would it not be fulfilling the duties and responsibilities of the City Fathers if the Corporation could make some arrangement with the Dominion Government to be allowed to take away all the fallen trees on St. Helen's Island? I remember, when a Chaplain to the troops, my duties took me several times a week over to the Island, remarking frequently on the fine large trees lying all over the Island, and rotting quietly away. Your readers can also remember the great hurricane which did such damage to the ornamental trees of our city two years ago. It also passed over St. Helen's Island, and laid several scores of trees level with the ground.

These trees consist of maple, birch, hickory and beech. To-day beech is being sold at \$15 per cord, and, roughly calculating, some hundreds of cords could be gathered on St. Helen's Island, without touching a single standing tree growing and in life, for there are many of the large trees standing, quiet dead, or nearly so. Let then, the City Fathers, before the ice goes, get this wood for the poor of their city, and I am sure the Dominion Government will not refuse their request. Trusting the suggestion thrown out may be acted upon.

J. D. B.

"The letter we published last night from the Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick, suggesting that the fallen trees on St. Helen's Island be utilized

as fuel, must commend itself to every citizen, and should be acted upon without a moment's delay. If it is necessary to procure the permission of Sir G. E. Cartier,—surely a mere formality—the same should be done by telegraph, and the work of hauling the timber at once begun. We notice that a contemporary suggests the thinning of shade trees on the streets, as a means of alleviating, in some measure, the sufferings of the poor, and we regard this suggestion, also, as worthy of immediate attention. The suffering from the present fuel famine can scarcely be over-estimated, yet there is an immense store of wood in some of the yards—some of which has been held for years, and will likely be held for many more."



Great Funerals.

Some great funerals have been seen in the streets of Montreal during the last half of this century

One of the most important was that of the first Anglican Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, whose pretty monument stands in the grounds of Christ Church Cathedral. The writer well remembers the day, for it was a long walk from the Cathedral to Mount Royal Cemetery. This event is fixed in the minds of the old Clergy of the Diocese, now alive, who attended the imposing obsequies.

Another funeral, and perhaps one of the largest ever seen in Montreal, was that of Sir George Cartier. His whole life was a romance. His wife, Lady Cartier, was a few days ago, long years after him, laid to rest. It was a national funeral, at the expense of the Dominion, and no man deserved it more. People who saw or participated in the procession will never forget it.

Another national funeral was that of D'Arcy McGee. foully murdered as he was entering his house at Ottawa, after delivering one of the most magnificent of his many speeches, it behoved the Government to give him a public funeral, and well it was cried out. The obsequies of McGee were grand. Thousands and thousands passed round his remains in his house St. Catherine Street, which had been devoted to him by his over open hearted countrymen. Passing through St. James Street the sight was impressive and yet sorrowful. Scores of Priests, Ministers Judges, Advocates, Doctors, Notaries, Merchants, a dense long mass of the wealth and influence, not only of Montreal, but Canada, walked solemnly behind the remains of the distinguished orator and poet. Perhaps the villany of his death, by Fenian hands, had something to do with the universal sympathy. Be that as it may, McGee's public funeral, and especially when it passed St. James Street and Place d'Armes will be a thing ever to be remembered.

The funeral of General Wyndam has already been described.

When that good Archbishop Bourget died, his obsequies were one of the most magnificent that ever were seen in Montreal, and the tremendous crowds of onlookers and the long procession, demonstrated the love and affection of his people to the dead Prelate.

The funeral of Hackett had a still more significant meaning than his simple carrying to the tomb. Those who saw it can never forget the

long procession of Orangemen from the Ottawa District, from the Huntingdon District, and Eastern Townships, and it was a source of thanksgiving that the day passed without bloodshed and murder, as the minds of men were high strung on social, political and other tensions.

The funeral of Guibord was an occasion which at one time was thought to precipitate the city into internecine war, but the ability and energy, and the pluck and suavity of the then Mayor, (now Sir William Hingston,) at least prevented an outbreak, and the orders of the highest Court in the Empire were carried out without any rash efforts of the population.



FIRMS, ETC.

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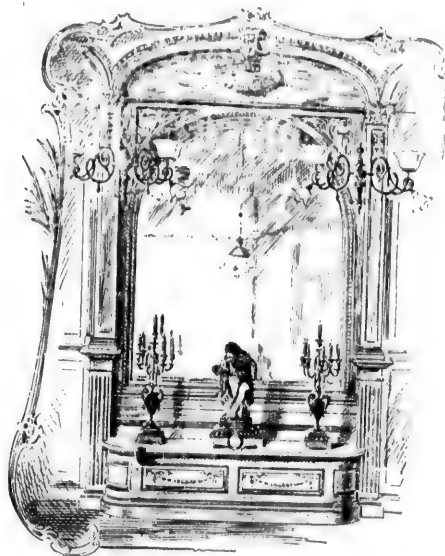


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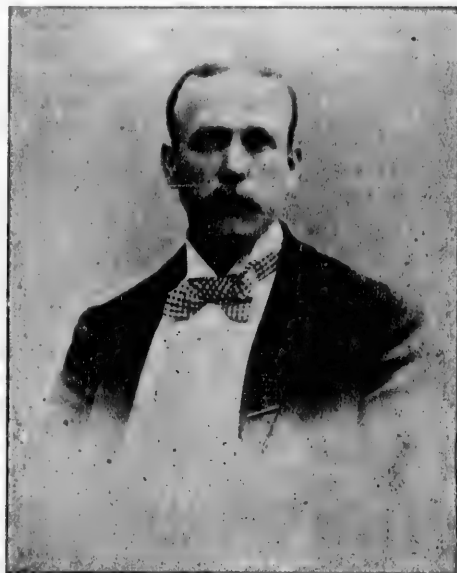
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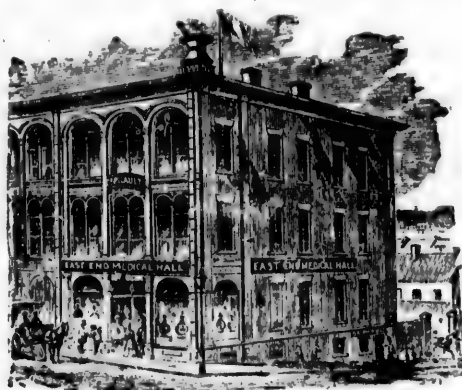
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RONAYNE BROS.

No house in Montreal enjoys a better reputation than the boot and shoe establishment of Messrs. Ronayne Bros., Chaboillez Square. The citizens of Montreal refer to this house with pride as an evidence of what the possibilities of the trade are when ample capital and enterprise are allied to energy and industry. This business was founded in 1866 by the father of the present proprietors. Mr. Ed. P. Ronayne has been brought up in this business and is fully conversant with its requirements. They occupy four spacious adjoining stores, which are furnished in an elegant manner. The stock is one of the most comprehensive in the city, including the finest lines of foreign and domestic boots and shoes, slippers, sporting shoes of all kinds, and rubber shoes from the leading manufacturers. Here can be obtained the highest grade of slippers, Oxfords, ladies', misses' and children's footwear; also dainty French kid ball slippers to stout shoes for men's and boys' wear. The business is both wholesale and retail. Ten assistants are employed, and Messrs. Ronayne quote prices that defy competition, and their patronage is consequently of a large and fashionable character. The partners are natives of Montreal, active members of the Board of Trade, and are highly regarded for their strict probity. This house well merits the large measure of popularity it has for so many years enjoyed from the public.

Municipal Debentures, Government and Provincial Bonds,
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BOUGHT, SOLD OR NEGOCIATED.

R. WILSON-SMITH,

FINANCIAL AGENT,

151 St. James Street, MONTREAL.



SPECIALTY:

INVESTMENT SECURITIES—Suitable for

Banks, Trust Estates, Insurance Companies,

Permanent Investment or Deposit with

Canadian Government.

.. Montreal Wall Paper Factory..

COLIN McARTHUR & CO.

1030 Notre Dame Street, - MONTREAL



CUT OF PRINTING FLAT.

PREVIOUS to the year 1878, Canadians were compelled to depend upon the United States for wall paper of all kinds. Then the enterprising firm of Messrs. Watson & McArthur founded an establishment in Montreal, known as the "Montreal Wall Paper Factory."

Mr. McArthur is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1835. He was educated at St. Enoch's School in his native city, and was for sixteen years associated with the firm of Wyllie & Lochhead, wall paper manufacturers. For a good portion of that time he held the post of manager in their establishment. He was very frequently called upon to represent the interests of the Glasgow house in the United States and Canada, becoming thus well acquainted with business life on this side of the Atlantic, finally severing his connection with Wyllie & Lochhead, and settling in Toronto, where he remained for four years. In 1870 he removed to Montreal, and eight years later became a partner in the firm already alluded to.

From its very commencement the business was eminently successful. Mr. McArthur had brought out from Scotland skilled labor, such as could not at that time be obtained in this country. In 1884 the founders dissolved partnership, and the business was thereafter conducted by Colin McArthur & Co.

The old premises situated on Grey Nun Street, were too small for the demands of the rapidly increasing trade, so a removal was made in 1884 to the present location at 15 Voltigeur Street. The building which was formerly occupied by Molson's College, is a handsome four-story structure, and is thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances and machinery, as well as every other requirement of this important trade.

It is needless to say that Colin McArthur, through their superior ability, enterprise and integrity, has retained the good will and respect of a constantly increasing circle of patrons.

The Montreal Wall Paper Factory is an institution of which Montrealeers may justly feel proud. It, from the first, deserved to succeed, and it has enjoyed success in no small measure.

Balmoral Hotel . . .



MONTREAL, CAN.



A. ARCH. WELSH. - Proprietor.



CONDUCTED on both the American and European plans. Palatial in appointment, yet home like. Elegant lofty Dining Hall.



**BALL ROOM
AND CAFE..**



Fine Cuisine, under an experienced French Chef and personal supervision. Table d'Hôte. Free Busses meet all trains and boats.



TERMS—American Plan, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day
European Plan \$1.00 per day.

THE DOMINION OIL CLOTH CO.

The extensive works of the Dominion Oil Cloth Company on St. Catherine and Parthenais streets, Montreal, represent a gradual and steady growth, which has been the result of the excellence of the goods produced and of good business engagement. The company was formed in the year 1872 in a very small way as compared to the large premises they now occupy, which comprises six large factories together with a very extensive warehouse. The works of the company turn out a great variety of goods to suit all classes of customers. In the floor oil cloth department are to be found a great selection of patterns, which are made in all the various widths, from a strip of 18 inches wide for stairs to sheets of 12 feet for large rooms. In the light goods section every description of table, shelf, stair and enamelled carriage oil cloths are made, all of which are acknowledged to be second to none made on the Continent. About one hundred and twenty skilled workmen find constant work in this factory, while many others are employed in the various industries, which are in part supported by the company's wants, as the large quantities of cotton goods, such as sheetings, drills and ducks used by them are now all produced in the cotton mills of this country; they also use large quantities of varnish, linseed oil, brushes, dry colors, etc., which are now made in Canada. Besides manufacturing oil cloth, this company make all their own paints, immense quantities of which are used in making the various lines of oil cloth. They also manufacture and supply the jobbing trade with the celebrated D. O. C. brands of pure white lead paints and putty, which are known all over the Dominion. The paid-up capital of the company is \$200,000, a sum that has enabled them to procure the most improved machinery and facilities for producing sufficient goods in their lines to supply the wants of the entire Dominion, below prices of ten or fifteen years ago. This large invested capital also shows that they are in a position to keep abreast of all improvements in the oil cloth business. The officers of the company are: President, Mr. Andrew Allan; Vice-President, Mr. J. O. Gravel; Treasurer, Mr. J. J. McGill; Man. Director and Secretary, Mr. John Baillie.

I have pleasure in recording the great advance of this company, for as one connected with the East End of Montreal since 1865, I have noticed its inception, gradual growth and absorption of all the properties which surrounded it. I can remember when it boasted alone of the old stone building on Parthenais street in its earlier days and I can remember over twenty years ago, visiting the factory. Now one loses himself in its extensive buildings and can hardly believe that it is the same concern. May it prosper, for it is one of these institutions of native industry which deserves the hearty endorsement of every Canadian, English or French.

J. D. B.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON

* Fine Furniture and Bedding *
Brass and Iron Bedsteads

652 CRAIG STREET, - MONTREAL.

Prominent among the houses of enterprise and refinement actively engaged in the sale and manufacture of fine and medium furniture and bedding in the city of Montreal is that of Messrs. Renaud, King and Patterson, whose office and warerooms are centrally situated at 652 Craig street. This important and extensive business was founded by Mr. Wm. King, who conducted it till 1886, when Messrs. Renaud and Patterson became partners, the firm being known as Renaud, King and Patterson. The partners are thoroughly practical and expert cabinet makers and upholsterers. They occupy a large four story and basement building, 25 x 120 feet in area, extending to Fortification Lane, and three floors of the adjoining warehouse. Here they keep always a heavy and choice stock of parlor, library, hall, bedroom, dining room and kitchen furniture—the parlor suits being obtainable in all the latest styles of upholstery. In rich upholstering, of fancy and drawing-room chairs, sofas, couches, lounges, parlor suits, rockers, etc., we have seldom seen such a beautiful display, and the most fastidious can readily be suited here. They also import first-class iron bedsteads, Austrian bentwood furniture, rattan goods, etc., and make to order, from special designs, cabinet work and fine upholstery, using all kinds of rich cabinet woods, as mahogany, cherry, ebony, rosewood, French walnut, quartered oak, cocobala, bird's-eye maple, etc. Their fine furniture is unsurpassed for elegance, quality of material and work.

LORGE & CO.

Hatters and Furriers

71 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE WIGHTMAN SPORTING GOODS CO.



THIS is a prosperous concern and enjoys the reputation of handling only the best goods and of dealing honourably with its patrons. They are manufacturers, importers and wholesale and retail dealers in fishing tackle, sporting goods, fancy goods and smallware. Their place of business is at No. 408 St. Paul Street, of which Mr. A. R. Wightman is sole proprietor. It is an old established House, its foundation dating from 1868, when it was inaugurated by the firm of Ostell & Company. To these, in 1887, succeeded that of Wightman, Ramsay & Company, which was dissolved in 1889, the present company becoming proprietors. The premises occupied were for many years on Custom House Square, but the business increased so much that it had to be removed. Here the company utilizes an entire four-story building with basement, 30 x 60 feet, which is fully stocked with the choicest assortuent of sporting goods of all kinds to be found in the country. The house is recognized by our leading sportsmen and athletes as the headquarters for obtaining everything they may want in any of their line. Fishing tackle is a leading speciality, and safety bicycles and lacrosses, and the trade is both wholesale and retail. The house is sales agent for the Gould Bicycle Co., of Brantford, Ont., also of the celebrated goods of Spaulding Bros., of New York and Chicago. Mr. Wightman is a native of Toronto, and is extremely popular, especially with sportsmen.

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